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LAST EDITION

## CHAMBERLAIN VIEWS ARE DENOUNCED BEFORE THE HOUSE

Representative From Virginia  
Assails Senator's Plan for a  
Ministry of Munitions—Presi-  
dent Asks Undefined Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The breach that has gradually been widening between the White House and Congress was not narrowed when Representative Carter Glass of Virginia, one of the most ardent administration supporters in the House, took the floor today to defend N. D. Baker's conduct of the War Department and to assail the plan of Senator G. L. Chamberlain and other members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee for a ministry of munitions and a supreme war council to coordinate the functions of the various executive departments and administrative bureaus.

Although Representative Glass spoke in behalf of the Administration, condemning those who would supersede the present plan of war management with untested plans, it is certain that as assuredly as Senator Chamberlain's speech in the Senate stirred administration leaders there to offer answering arguments, so will Representative Glass's speech in the House today provoke criticism of the present modus operandi on the part of those who share of views of Senators Chamberlain and Hitchcock and other advocates of reorganization.

Representative Glass opened his speech by denouncing Senator Chamberlain's New York address. "The country was aghast at the terrific impeachment of the Government of the United States," he declared. "It was a passionate, a comprehensive arraignment, and coming from such a source in such circumstances, it startled the nation as the clanging of a fire bell in the night. Instantly public interest became tense. Immediately it was realized that the Oregon Senator in that New York speech had done what Edmund Burke said he could not do; he had drawn an indictment of a whole people."

The Virginia Representative declared to a crowded House and galleries that Senator Chamberlain's speech was a gross provocation, and that the "sweeping charges of the Senator from Oregon assailed indiscriminately the integrity of the administrative officials of the Government and invited popular suspicion and discontent."

Defending the work of the War Department, Representative Glass recalled Marshal Joffre's visit to this country, and the statement made by him at that time to the effect that it would be folly to attempt hurriedly to throw into France an army of untrained and untested American troops. He also recalled General Joffre's declaration that France had an overabundance of guns and other equipment, sufficient to supply the American expeditionary force.

"It is possible that the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee did not come in contact with the French Mission to this country and did not learn from the accredited agents of France the facts which I have just cited?" Mr. Glass asked. "Is it possible that Mr. Chamberlain was not advised of the testimony of General Crozier before the Military Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, in which the chief of ordnance, more explicitly than I could hope to do, presented these very facts in evidence to show the reason why France and Great Britain are supplying guns to our men abroad?"

Referring to the testimony which has been adduced before the Senate Military Committee and upon which arguments of those advocating the munitions ministry and the war council, Mr. Glass declared that the truth had been perverted, and declared that he believed Talleyrand's aphorism, "Language was invented to conceal our thoughts," to have been accepted as axiomatic by many of those testifying.

"All this raucous outcry apparently has its root, Mr. Speaker, in the itching desire to 'get Baker.' But it cannot be done," he added.

Representative Glass disposed of many of the arguments of Senators Chamberlain, Hitchcock and Wadsworth, with a wave of the hand. It appeared to close observers that Mr. Glass charged as false those arguments for which he could not marshal facts to rebut.

Closing his speech, Mr. Glass pane-gyrized Mr. Chamberlain for having done a favor to the Kaiser and his kindred.

By Senator Chamberlain's speech, charged Mr. Glass, the declining morale of German citizen and German soldier will be retrieved, and "their courage to hold on fast and tight will be inspired, while their resolve to dictate terms on a victorious field will be renewed."

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Successful British Raid  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Liverpool troops successfully raided enemy positions east of Arrmentieres last night, taking several prisoners and machine guns, Sir Douglas Haig announced today.

Aeroplanes Brought Down  
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Fifty-six hostile aeroplanes have been brought down since Jan. 26, the Italian War Office announced today.

Artillery Active in France  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The artillery was active over a wide section of the French front today, the War Office announced. Cannonading was reported north of the Aisne, in the Chavignon, Parau and Silvain regions, along the right bank of the Meuse, and near Samogneux, Hill 344 and Hartmannsweilerkopf.

The French troops conducted a raid in the Champagne sector.

The Germans bombarded Panholz, in Alsace, and later attacked French positions there, but were thrown back.

Artillery Activity Reported  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—General artillery activity on the (Continued on page two, column three)

## WOMEN NOW HAVE VOTE IN BRITAIN

Representation of People and  
Man-Power Bills Pass Into  
Law—Parliament Prorogued  
—King's Speech From Throne

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—Parliament was prorogued last night but will resume on Tuesday next. Both the Man-Power Bill and the Representation of the People's Bill, which incorporates the plan for extending the franchise to women, passed finally into law, after some striking differences between the members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons over the latter.

The King's speech, referring to the entry of the United States into the war, said: "Their entry into the war, followed by that of other neutral states, has united practically the whole civilized world in a league of nations against unscrupulous aggression. It has lent additional strength to our armies and inspires fresh confidence in the ultimate triumph of our cause."

Of Russia, the speech said that, distracted by her internal dissensions, she had not been able to persevere in the struggle until the fruits of her great sacrifices could have been reaped and had ceased to bear her part in the allied task. The negotiations opened by her with the enemy had, however, served but to prove that the ambitions which provoked this unhappy war are as yet unabated. Amid the confusion of changing events, the speech said, the determination of the democracies of the world to secure a just and enduring peace stands out ever more clearly.

Finally, the speech referred to the Representation of the People Bill and hoped that a settlement of this difficult question by agreement indicated that despite the complexities of the problem a solution might be possible regarding the government of Ireland.

As indicated in the cable last week. (Continued on page two, column three)

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## BOLO SAYS HE HAD BIG INVESTMENTS

Wife's Fortune, He Declares,  
Was Increased to 10,000,000  
Francs, but He Kept No  
Books—M. Doyen Testifies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Thursday)—M. Doyen, M. Casella, former correspondent of the Matin in Switzerland, and a detective, who after October, 1916, shadowed Bolo Pasha, are three important witnesses in the Bolo trial, whose evidence has now been given.

M. Doyen is an expert accountant who has inquired into Bolo's financial affairs, and he found that certain of Bolo's operations ran to 1,000,000 francs, while 150,000 francs went to the upkeep of his establishment. These and other items, M. Doyen considered, had largely done away with Madame Bolo's fortune of 3,000,000 francs, whereas Bolo contends that between 1904 and 1914 this money had increased to 6,000,000 francs, when it was transferred from the Meyers Bank at Antwerp to the Amisank Bank in New York and invested in industrial enterprises, so that it increased to 10,000,000 francs by February, 1915.

Bolo states these things, but cannot prove them, as he declares he kept no accounts. M. Doyen declared that there was evidence to show that in April, 1915, Bolo banked 2,000,000 francs paid him by the former Khedive of Egypt, while as to Bolo in America, where he says he went to secure money for the purpose of the Journal newspaper, M. Doyen says there are documents proving that the money Bolo received came from German sources.

M. Doyen also gave evidence as to the employment of the money and the transference of it from the Morgan Bank in New York to banks in Paris.

M. Doyen declared that 10,000,000 francs was paid from March 13 to April 1916, on the order Deutsche Bank by the Guaranty Trust and the National Park Bank to the Amisank Bank, from which it was sent the same day to the Royal Bank of Canada, and from there through the Morgan Bank to France. M. Casella gave evidence as to the discovering that the former Khedive had received funds from Germany, and as to the apportionment of money for the purchase of shares in the Temps and the Figaro. He mentioned that Abbas Hilmi confided the court cipher to Bolo who, with it, telegraphed the news of Madame Caillaux's acquittal.

Inspector France gave evidence regarding Bolo's banking accounts, and his investigations through the Royal Bank of Canada at Montreal. A striking fact which came out was that Inspector France's discoveries were reported by him to his chief, but never placed before Captain Bouchardon, the investigating magistrate.

## LIKELY SUCCESSOR TO SIR E. CARSON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Lord Beaverbrook, who is a Canadian record officer, and who accompanied the Canadians to France, is mentioned as Sir Edward Carson's successor as head of the department of information. It was largely due to Lord Beaverbrook's organizing energies that the Canadian war films and photographs obtained such circulation.

## RULING IS MADE ON WAR RISK INSURANCE

Applications for war risk insurance for persons in the active service of the United States may not be submitted by a third party without previous authorization in writing from the person to be insured, according to a ruling of the Attorney-General of the United States, made public on Wednesday at the headquarters for the northeastern department, U. S. A., 25 Huntington Ave., Boston. The ruling supersedes previous instructions of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to the effect that subsequent ratification is equivalent to previous authorization. Application may be made directly by the person desiring such insurance.

## STAND ON JUNIOR RED CROSS UPHELD

New Hampshire Superintendent  
of Public Instruction Maintains  
Position Against Drive and  
Governor Keyes Indorses It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
CONCORD, N. H.—Upon his return from a two-days conference of educational officials at Boston, at which all the commissioners and state superintendents of the New England states were present, Ernest L. Butterfield, superintendent of public instruction, stated that he had decided not to change his attitude of opposition to a Junior Red Cross drive in the public schools of New Hampshire. The Red Cross authorities have practically abandoned plans for the campaign, so far as New Hampshire schools are concerned.

Representatives of the Boston headquarters of the Red Cross, headed by Miss Leadbetter, came to the State House in this city and conferred with Mr. Butterfield with the idea of inducing him to modify his stand on the proposed drive. Mr. Butterfield was also interviewed by James Jackson of the Boston headquarters on the subject.

Gov. Henry W. Keyes has consulted with the Department of Education and decided that its stand on the matter is justified. Mr. Butterfield said the impression he got from the Boston conference was that the public schools should consider it their first duty to maintain the regular course of education and confine their outside war activities to those undertaken directly by the Government.

## OVER 2000 SAVED FROM TUSCANIA

Vessel Carried United States  
Troops and Was Sunk by a  
German Submarine on Feb. 5

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Latest estimates are that in all 2187 survivors have been landed from the Tuscania, the Cunard liner which was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland by a German submarine while transporting United States troops. Of these, 76 are said to be officers and 1935 are soldiers. Sixteen of the ship's officers, 125 of the crew, three passengers and 32 other persons are among those saved according to today's advices.

The total number of American soldiers lost or missing is given as 145, including 43 officers and 102 men. Belief that the list of lost on the Tuscania may be greatly reduced by later reports, was expressed today by Brig-Gen. Frank McIntyre of the War Department. He said there were many ships in the vicinity of the sinking.

All the United States soldiers on the Tuscania were protected by government insurance, Secretary McAdoo announced today. How many of the men on the transport had applied for the insurance is not yet known. However, those who have not applied are protected by the automatic provision of the war risk law, which aggregates to each man about \$4,300 or \$25 a month for 240 months. Those who have applied for insurance will be covered by the amount named in their applications.

## "Losses Unite Us"

Secretary of War Makes Statement on  
Tuscania Sinking

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An adversary "who has refined but made more deadly the stealth of the savage in warfare," has challenged America. Secretary Baker declared today in an official statement on the torpedoing of the Tuscania. "But," he added, "we must and we will win this war."

Secretary Baker made his statement after looking through the scant early cable dispatches on the disaster. He called off his promised appearance before the Senate Military Committee shortly after noon.

"The sinking of the Tuscania," he said, "leaves us face to face with war in its most relentless form. Losses like this unite the country in sympathy with the families of those who have suffered loss; they also unite us to make more determined our purpose to press on. As rapidly as details come in, they will be given to the public, in order to relieve anxiety, where possible, and notice will be sent as soon (Continued on page seven, column four)

## PACKERS QUESTION ESPIONAGE ACT

Constitutionality of Second War  
Rant Section Is Doubtful—I.  
W. W. Seizure Involved—  
Government Gets Evidence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Swift & Company, charged with five different felonies by the Federal Trade Commission, undertook on Wednesday a determined legal battle to gain back possession of papers seized by the commission, in the vault of Henry Veeder, attorney for the packers, and to prevent the commission from further investigation in the vault.

The important legal development of the day was the questioning, by the packers, of the constitutionality of that section of the Espionage Act of June 15, 1917, defining the grounds for issue of search warrants. The significance of this move is that it touches the rights of the Government in seeking evidence in spy and addition cases. Its immediate bearing is on the trial of the Industrial Workers of the World, for the seizure of I. W. W. papers throughout the country was based on the Espionage Act section which is now questioned. Government officials directing the prosecution of the I. W. W. were keenly attentive to the argument, the more so since the I. W. W. has moved for a return of its papers seized. A hearing on this point was scheduled for today.

Very briefly defined the issue, as set forth by Mr. Veeder's attorney, amounts to this: The Government claims a liberal right of search and seizure. Mr. Veeder insists on a restricted right. In terms of the present case, as J. J. Healy, attorney for Henry Veeder, argued the issue yesterday, Swift & Co. hold that "By no provision may the Federal Trade Commission agents go in and search the files to see if Mr. Veeder has anything to show the commission of a crime."

Government officials who have followed both the I. W. W. and the packers case said yesterday that the question would undoubtedly go to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The contested section of the Espionage Act is this: "When the property was used as the means of committing a felony, in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed or from the possession of the person, by whom it was used in the commission of the offense, or from any person in whose possession it may be." This is Section 2 under the chapter on Search and Seizure.

The packers attacked the search warrant on 13 different grounds. The constitutional objections raised come under the fourth and fifth amendments to the Constitution, first of unreasonable search and seizure, and second, that an attempt is being made to compel Mr. Veeder to be a witness against himself through his confidential papers.

The packers further argued that no facts have been stated to show that a felony or other violation of the laws of the United States has been committed as a ground for the issuance of the warrant. They laid stress on privileged communications, attorney and client insisting that the Trade Commission had no right to make an individual seizure of Mr. Veeder's papers. "They claimed he had the right to examine the papers himself and select such as were proper for the Trade Commission. They claimed that the whole proceeding was simply a 'fishing expedition.'"

From the foregoing it is easily gathered that the packing house presented yesterday an elaborate legal defense of the papers in the Veeder vault. Attorney Healy spoke steadily for three hours, consuming the entire afternoon session. This morning the Government will present its case and the packers have another lawyer prepared to reply.

In the short time in which government agents were in the Veeder vault on Tuesday they carried away and read a very large number of letters and papers, it was evidenced yesterday. This material, it is reported, bears out government charges. The district attorney, C. F. Clynne, last night professed to rest easy over the Government's ability to meet the packers' arguments and make good its right to further inquire into whatever secrets, if any, may be concealed in the vault. Francis J. Heney, attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Wednesday that Mr. Veeder was within his rights in breaking the seals of his vault Monday. He had no right to take any papers therein. His act was, therefore, Mr. Heney held, "an interference with our right to see there was a full examination."

## BRITISH FOOD RULES MUCH MORE DRASTIC

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Food Controller's administrative measures become more and more drastic, the latest being a requisitioning order giving the local food control committees power to dispose of all foodstuffs in the possession of retailers in their areas, except those engaged in the catering business. The home army's ration has also been reduced.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ON EQUAL STATUS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under the heading "Christian Science in the Navy," the New York World on Tuesday printed the following as an editorial: "The appointment by Secretary Daniels of a Christian Scientist as navy chaplain denotes a significant change in the public attitude toward the faith founded by Mrs. Eddy."

"Could such a selection of a spiritual adviser have been conceived of in Dewey's navy? Christian Science then and long after was anathema to the regular religious denominations of the country. Legislation was invoked to restrain it, medical societies prosecuted the practitioners, and it was made to bear the brunt of a powerful opposition everywhere. Now the Government gives it full recognition and accords its readers an equal status with the ministers of other creeds. Besides the navy chaplain, there are two Christian Science chaplains in the army."

"So have the old antagonisms subsided and the earlier intolerance given way under the spirit of religious freedom. History has repeated itself once more, and the new kirk fought its way to a place alongside the old kirk. It has been an interesting process, and the outcome is notable as an illustration of the liberalizing tendencies of modern opinion, whether religious or political."

## COLLECTING POLL TAXES IS PROPOSED

Mayor Peters Says Payment Is  
Duty of All Citizens and He  
Plans to Take Steps to Get  
Them Into the City Treasury

Mayor Peters declares that it is every man's duty to pay a poll tax. He declares that the privilege of citizenship is such that a man should be glad to pay a tax as a citizen. The Mayor, who is devoting every hour he can secure to the study of the financial situation in Boston, proposes to go into the work of the collecting department, especially with a view of finding some method whereby hundreds of thousands of dollars which every year are not collected in Boston from the polls will be secured.

It is known that the Mayor is in thorough earnest and that his inaugural day and his campaign promises were not idly made. He feels the responsibility of his position and in this period of financial stress in the city there is no doubt that he will see to it that the collecting department gets the poll taxes as they have never been before in Boston.

The Mayor, the auditor and the budget commissioner are conferring daily on the city's financial condition and considering the necessity of going to the legislature and securing permission to raise Boston's tax rate by \$2 a thousand, while there are \$851,692 in uncollected poll taxes of 1916, 1915 and 1914. The total poll tax assessment in Boston for those three years was \$1,264,852. The collecting department managed to get \$413,160 of this amount. The percentage of poll tax collected in Boston in 1916 was 31.596. The year before the collector got in poll taxes to the amount of 33.762 per cent of what was due the city.

Every three years the poll taxes standing on the city's books are abated. About two months ago the collector and the Board of Assessors abated the poll taxes outstanding for the years 1912, 1913 and 1914, and the abatement amounted to \$801,000, or, in other words, the city officials abandoned the hope of securing three months and under the law they are allowed to wipe the liability off the books.

Mr. Peters' position, he undoubtedly realizes, so far as the poll taxes are concerned, will be much easier than that of many of his predecessors who were avowed politicians, and who consistently pursued political methods. These men, true to their traditions, believed that the enforced collection of poll taxes would mar their political futures, hence the collecting department in Boston has not availed itself of its rights and powers under the law, and compelled the payment of poll taxes.

In Lynn Collector Walter Babb has been getting 90 per cent and more of the poll taxes. The condition as regards shifting population is fully as marked in Lynn as it is in Boston. The Boston collectors have always used this shifting of population as an excuse for a 30 per cent collection of poll taxes.

Collector Curley will not deny that a far greater percentage of poll taxes could be secured in Boston if the deputy collectors, empowered by law to compel men to pay their \$2 a year citizenship tax, used this power. It is intimated that the deputy collectors might be more zealous if they were paid for the poll tax on a commission basis rather than a certain salary. In the city of Lynn constables do the work of collecting from delinquent polls and very rarely indeed are men locked up in jail for failure to pay the \$2 price of citizenship.

## ADDITIONAL FRENCH TAXES

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Louis Klotz, the Minister of Finance, announced yesterday that additional taxes amounting to 361,000,000 francs must be levied in order to meet the war expenses in 1918.

## HOW BOLSHIEVIKI ARE NOW HANDLING THE LAND PROBLEM

Under Russian Decree All  
Land Is Property of State  
Alone, Says Citizen Litvinoff  
—No Private Ownership

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau  
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LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In answer to a question as to how the Bolsheviks are handling the land problem in Russia, Citizen Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative here, informed The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau that the Government had decreed all land as the property of the State alone, all private property in land being abolished.

Local land committees elected by the Russian people have been set up to deal with the land in each district, these local committees being allowed to deal with the land in any way they please, so long as they do not infringe on the rule that there shall be no private property in land. Thus land cannot be divided among the peasants, but only, for example, let to them.

Dr. David Soskice, Kerensky's private secretary, who escaped from Russia after the Bolshevik revolution, informs The Christian Science Monitor representative that these local land committees have done little else than destroy local manor houses and buildings of former landed proprietors, and divided the live stock, and so forth, among the peasants. The land has not been cultivated, he says, and now is not sown and cannot be cultivated, and he foresees a great food shortage in Russia for years.

Speaking on the general situation Dr. Soskice expressed the view that the Allies would be excessively unwise officially to recognize the Bolsheviks. He recognized the fact that the Allies could not help entering into unofficial relations, but if they did not wish to nullify the one thing the Bolsheviks were doing for them they would not recognize them officially.

If they did, the German Government would be able to say: "Observe the chaos the Bolsheviks have produced in Russia and yet the Allies have recognized them, which proves that the Bolsheviks were really agents of British imperialism, charged with the task of infecting Germany with their ideas. Do you wish British imperialism to work the same havoc in Germany?" Therefore, Dr. Soskice said, I cannot too strongly advise against any official recognition.

With the liberation of the serfs, which was finally completed in Russia in 1866, the land problem on a vast scale came up for settlement. It was recognized that to give the liberated serfs freedom without land, leaving that to the nobles, would make the position of the people worse than it had been before the act of liberation. On the other hand, to give them the land with their freedom would mean the ruin of the nobility as a class considered essential to the State. The outcome of this conflict of interests was a compromise, which was satisfactory to neither party. Briefly it was this: The land was divided into two parts. The landlords were to keep one, the other was to go to the peasant on certain specified terms. The house and lot of each peasant was to become his personal property. The lands surrounding the village were to become the property of the village. The lands, however, (those going to the peasants individually, and those going to the village collectively) were not given to them outright. The peasant and the village were required to pay the landlord for their respective acquisitions. As they could not do this themselves, the State agreed to advance the money, which was to be paid back in installments covering 49 years.

The arrangement was a great disappointment to the peasant. They regarded the land as their own, and the fact that their agreement with the State practically bound them to their village for 49 years, meant, in their view, that they had only exchanged the servitude to the landlord for servitude to the State. During the next 50 years, the agrarian question in Russia became steadily more and more acute, the peasant population increasing and thus, year by year, the amount of land available, in the absence of reforms and readjustments, becoming steadily less.

Press Comments on Russia  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German newspapers have again resumed their discussion of the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations.

A warning that the wrecking of the negotiations with the Russians would align the Bolsheviks with Great Britain, was sounded by the Vossische Zeitung.

That Germany would have done better not to have entered the peace negotiations, was the opinion expressed by the Tagliche Rundschau. In reply, the Cologne Gazette held that the Brest-Litovsk negotiations had already achieved the dissolution of the Russian Army.

The Neueste Nachrichten takes the view that the prospects of peace with Russia are now much more slender. After three Russian army corps tried unsuccessfully to cross the frontier into Rumania, "thousands of them

## Undefined Power Asked

Measure Introduced Giving President Great Authority

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—As a counter-stroke to the demands of (Continued on page seven, column one)



came into the German lines," the Lokal Anzeiger, received here, declared.

#### Prospects of Peace Slender

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)**—A Berlin message states that Dr. von Kuhlmann and Count Czernin have returned to Brest-Litovsk, after conferences in Berlin, at which the Berliner Tageblatt understands the territorial frontier of Ukraine and war aims concerning Rumania and Italy were among the subjects discussed. The Munich Neue Nachrichten is informed that the prospects of peace with Russia are considered much more slender than formerly, as a result of the conferences, and the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger significantly remarks that the armistice with Russia is for a fixed term and can be canceled at any time, and that the Central Powers have something more important to do than serve as objects for the people's commissaries to experiment on.

#### Russians Refuse Separate Peace

**PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)**—Russian delegates to the Brest-Litovsk conference unanimously refused to accede to the Teutonic delegates' demands that a separate peace be signed immediately. It is officially announced here. The negotiations are continuing.

#### Kiev Rada Deposed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—A Russian wireless message states that on entering Kiev on Jan. 29 the Soviet troops were joined by the garrison and whole artillery which deposed the Kiev Rada, which fled. The attempt to form a new secretariat on the basis of a compromise was frustrated. The central executive committee of the Ukrainian Soviets at Kharkoff has assumed supreme authority in Ukraine.

#### Communication Interrupted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)**—The Smolny Institute, the Bolshevik headquarters, has had no communication with Brest-Litovsk for two days, and the Bolsheviks are apparently in doubt as to the meaning of the situation.

#### Eastern Front Decisions

**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)**—Publicity regarding momentous decisions affecting the Eastern front was urged today in copies of the Vorwärts which were received here.

#### General Alexieff Moving North

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)**—It is reported that General Alexieff, former Russian army generalissimo, is moving northward against the Bolsheviks now engaged against the Ukrainian Rada. He is said to have occupied a number of railway stations toward Kharkoff and Voronezh. General Alexieff is credited with a volunteer army of 35,000.

#### Recognition Demanded

**PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)**—The People's Commissaries are reported to have sent an ultimatum to the British Embassy, demanding recognition of Mr. Litvinoff, the Bolshevik representative in London. If Great Britain continues in its refusal, "stringent measures will be taken against British subjects," it is declared.

#### GERMANS ALLEGE STRIKES IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—A German wireless message alleges that during the whole of January, strikes in England have led to numerous riots and street scenes.

One typical scene occurred in London, Jan. 17, the German Government's Amsterdam correspondent states, giving in detail a description of a conflict between a crowd and the police, wherein the latter were worsted, and subsequently a detachment of Scotch recruits in barracks at Shepherd's Bush were summoned.

On reaching Oxford Street, where the message says the principal fighting took place between the crowd and the police, a majority of soldiers refused to fire, about 80 men being arrested and imprisoned at Old Bailey. Selfridge's great shop in Oxford Street had all its windows broken, and, concludes this startling message, in the evening there were other tumults near Threadneedle Street.

Needless to say, the whole report is a ridiculous invention and entirely false.

#### VACCINATION BILLS HEARING DATE SET

Two bills amending and extending the vaccination laws of Massachusetts are to be given public hearings by the legislative committee on Public Health on Thursday, Feb. 21, according to announcement made today.

One is on the petition of Charles S. Burgess of the Falmouth School Board and changes the existing statute so that physicians could not grant exemption certificates without first having personally examined the school child and ascertained that it was not a fit person to be subjected to vaccination.

The other bill is on the petition of Representative Bayne of Fall River and provides a fine of \$100 for any person convicted of inoculating a school child with impure vaccine virus. No date has yet been set by the committee for hearing the petition of Dr. George W. Gay of Boston for an amendment to existing law to extend the present system of compulsory vaccination to the private and parochial schools.

#### FACTS ABOUT THE TROOPS IN BRITAIN

#### General Maurice Deals With the German Propaganda Regarding Forces Supposed to Be Locked Up in England

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—The German concentration in the West, General Maurice, Director of Military Operations, remarked in an interview yesterday afternoon, is greater than at any period in this war, but the German forces are not yet numerically superior to the Anglo-French forces. The experiences of this war teach us to be prepared, if a German offensive eventually takes place, for some temporary loss of ground and prisoners and possibly of guns, but it is obvious in looking at the whole situation, that their attack can be awaited with complete confidence.

General Maurice also dealt specifically with a form of German propaganda in the United States and elsewhere to the effect that masses of English troops are kept locked up in Great Britain. In England, where they were not military people, they were apt to think that anyone in England was doing nothing at all, while every one in France was pulling his full weight.

England was the main base of the Empire, however. It contained all the great organizations for the equipment of troops in every respect. It contained the hospitals, main depots for training, and so on. "We have over 1,000,000 troops in this country," General Maurice said, "but nothing like 3,000,000 with which the Germans credit us. That million contains all the sick, wounded and convalescent, all the men required for working organizations for supplying the army, and so forth, but for the biggest part of the total consists of men who will be sent out to France as drafts to keep the army up to strength and who are meantime under training."

"It includes men on leave who are to be seen walking about in khaki and from France alone there are always 80,000 men on leave and from all theaters probably 100,000. The British casualties in 1917 were over 1,000,000 in all theaters and the casualties from sickness were also considerable."

"Now it takes four months," General Maurice said, "to train infantrymen who can be trained in the shortest time and merely to keep the armies up to strength, you require, therefore, to have at least a third of a year's casualties under training to make good the wastage. It is, therefore, obvious that there must be some 500,000 men in training to keep our forces up to strength without allowing for the men required for expanding any branch of the fighting forces, such as the air forces."

"Allowing for these facts, it is obvious the 1,000,000 soldiers in England can include exceedingly few men who ought to be at the front. Moreover, the proportion of men similarly employed in Germany, if our information is correct, is rather higher than here and in France it is certainly higher."

#### FRESH STRIKERS OUT IN GERMANY

#### General Resumption of Work Is Reported at Leipzig Armament Factories, However

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)**—The general resumption of work at the Leipzig armament factories and the suppression by the military of the Workmen's Council at Jena are reported, and work has been resumed in the Altona district, except for a section of the workmen still on strike at Bremen.

In the Muenster district the situation has scarcely changed, however, and 6000 fresh strikers are reported at Bielefeld.

Despite a combination of hampered transportation facilities and serious fuel shortages, business conditions are shown to be "generally active and satisfactory." Only in district No. 4, Cleveland, has the output of industry been decreased during the month of January. All others reported industrial production higher than usual for the season.

The general banking situation is reported by the federal board as highly satisfactory. During January the federal reserve system granted accommodations to 46 state banks, making the total state membership 296.

#### GREAT NEED SAID TO BE LABOR FOR FARMS

**WASHINGTON, D. C.**—The forecast of the Federal Reserve Board in the February issue of its bulletin given out today, was that the internal problem of the United States for 1918 was to get laborers for the farmers. From the crop-producing sections come reports that labor for the farms is daily being depleted.

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#### LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

western front was reported by the German War Office today. Prisoners were taken in an attack west of Zandvoorde, it was asserted. In the Champagne region, a French attack broke down.

**AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)**—The German official statement issued on Wednesday says:

Western theater, front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: In the afternoon the artillery activity increased in isolated sectors on the Flanders front and in the neighborhood of Arras and the La Bassée Canal. There was lively mine firing near Lens. Along the Scarpe and west of Cambrai the artillery activity increased considerably toward evening."

Front of the German Crown Prince: Reconnaissance in the Argonne and east of Avocourt were repulsed. Seven enemy airplanes and one captive balloon were shot down on Tuesday. There is nothing new elsewhere.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—The British communiqué, apart from patrol actions, reports artillery activity near Hargicourt and south of Lens, with considerable activity on Tuesday night near Havrincourt Wood and north of Lens.

British planes dropped five tons of bombs on various targets and five German machines were brought down and four driven down out of control, four British machines being missing. One German observation balloon was accounted for.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**PARIS, France (Thursday)**—Yesterday's communiqué reports a violent artillery duel in the latter part of Tuesday night near Bois des Fosses. A French bombardier air squadron dropped 3610 kilograms of bombs over Saarbrücken railway junction, and brought down three German aeroplanes, which attempted to attack. All French machines returned safely.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**ROME, Italy (Thursday)**—Yesterday's communiqué reports that Venice, Mestre and Treviso were bombarded again on Tuesday evening. Five hostile machines were brought down during the day, two by Italian, and three by British airmen.

Lively aerial activity has been displayed along the whole front. On Tuesday our own and British bombing squadrons attacked with good effect troops in the vicinity of Primo-lauo and the aviation ground at St. Giacomo di Veglia. A large fire was caused by our airships in the ammunition stores at St. Sino di Livenza. Our patrols showed remarkable activity in capturing prisoners. There has been increased artillery action around the Brenta Narrows and along the Piave.

#### WOMEN NOW HAVE -VOTE IN BRITAIN

(Continued from page one)

The Lords and Commons adjusted their differences on proportional representation by a compromise, although at one moment some members feared that the bill would be wrecked in its final stages. The compromise provided for an experimental trial of proportional representation for the election of 100 members to the next Parliament. The boundary commissioners are to choose constituencies urban and rural and after making local inquiries to formulate a scheme which will be presented to Parliament. While the Government may recommend their scheme to be adopted, the decision will again be left to a free and unfettered vote of the House.

The Government put on their whips to carry this compromise and a substantial majority was secured of 224 in favor and 114 against the Lords' proposal for a general application of proportional representation, having rejected it by exactly the same majority last week.

Last night's debate was occasionally extremely heated. Mr. Austen Chamberlain being especially ringing in his denunciation of the Lords' interference with the Commons, so much so that Mr. Asquith later remarked, "I only wish that eloquent voice had been raised at an earlier date," the reference being to the pre-war struggle with the Lords.

Lord Lansdowne in the Lords' discussion of the franchise bill moved a compromise resolution on the basis of the hint by Lord Curzon last week and this was carried without division, but the alternative vote was struck out again. A large group of ministers and Commons' members watched these proceedings from the steps of the throne and the Commons galleries and the Peers in turn crowded to the House of Commons to see what happened there. The Lower House itself was crowded.

Sir George Cave, in charge of the bill, pointed out the lamentable consequences of the bill falling through and made an appeal in favor of the Lords' compromise.

Austen Chamberlain's speech in its vigor, passion and eloquence of denunciation of the Lords coupled with his general manner of speaking recalled to many members his famous father in his most radical days. Mr. Balfour declared that one might have taken Mr. Chamberlain to be the ardent leader of a party favoring government by a single chamber.

Mr. Asquith, while supporting the experiment in proportional representation, thought the Lords' proposal ought to be extended to the alternative vote. The Lords' compromise was then carried, as stated, but the proposal to extend it to the alternative vote was defeated by 184 votes to 166. The Liberal support of the latter proposal was based on the view that it would prevent misrepresentation of constituency where Liberal and Labor candidates were opposing each other, as well as Conservative and for the same reason Mr. Adamson, the chairman of the Labor Party, vigorously supported it.

Dr. Macnamara gave assurances that cross-channel traffic with Ireland had been safeguarded and all precautions taken as far as possible. He confirmed the report of the loss of a steamer from Ireland to Liverpool on Dec. 27 carrying a crew of 24 and one passenger, with 400 head of cattle and 206 sheep, and so far as was known the master of the vessel was the only survivor. He further gave particulars of a steamer, about Jan. 26, in Liverpool Bay, when 12 casualties occurred and 156 head of cattle, 361 sheep, and 139 pigs were lost. Dr. Macnamara stated that the percentage of losses to the number of vessels was extremely small, in the English Channel, recently, 14 out of a crew of 20 and 18 of 25 naval and military passengers were lost in a passenger steamer bound to a French port.

#### British Action Pleases

Massachusetts Suffragists Call Franchise Act Beacon Light for U. S.

Leaders of the woman suffrage movement in Massachusetts expressed great appreciation today of the action by the Parliament of Great Britain in finally making a law of the bill extending the franchise to women, and characterized it a "beacon light" for the United States Congress to follow.

Although Great Britain is ahead of the United States in extending its franchise privilege to women, the United States has a chance to "go it one better" by passing a bill which will not contain the discriminations of the English bill, says Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. While rejoicing in the victory for suffrage, Miss Blackwell added, "The women earned it, though, by their help during the war."

"I hope that our Congress will pass the bill as soon as possible and keep out of it the restrictions in the British measure which differentiate in favor of the men. Through this action England joins the ranks of the nations in which women vote, including Norway, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Russia, Australia and New Zealand."

"Of course we are glad to receive the good news, but the most outstanding feature of the whole action is that a monarchical government should be ahead of the Republic of the United States in extending the franchise to its people," said Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, of the Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association. "The liberality of the Parliament of Great Britain stands as a beacon light to the Congress of the United States."

"The work for woman suffrage, contrary to the prevailing opinion, has never stopped in England. Throughout the war the women have taken their rightful places but in the meanwhile the cause of suffrage, with militancy stamped out, has been marching along. Woman's sphere is where she can do the most good and the splendid English women have never faltered in their support of the nation."

"It would have been a strange sort of man indeed who could be deaf to the appeal of the women. If it hadn't been for England's women, no such remarkable armies could have been raised. The war work has broken down the caste system in England as nothing else could. Side by side the lady of title and the housemaid are toiling in support of the trenches in France or in the munition factories of England."

#### FRENCH EXPOSE OF GERMAN PLOTS

**PARIS, France (Wednesday)**—Continuing its exposé of German plots for sabotage in the United States while that country was still neutral, the Petit Parisien publishes a letter of instructions to German military agents in the United States, dated Jan. 15, 1915, and signed "General Headquarters, Dr. Fischer."

In the letter directions are given concerning the destruction of American property by explosions and otherwise, and the following is added: "Agents to carry on destructive work can be recruited among the workmen's unions which have anarchistic tendencies."

#### BUREAU OF MARKETS URGED

The recommendation of the State Board of Agriculture for the establishment of a bureau of markets, the manager to have a salary of not over \$2500, was the main subject before the committee on Agriculture. The case was opened by R. Edwards Anna Jr., representing the board, who told the committee of the large financial benefit to the farmers, and to the public from the prompt spread of information about prices, movements of crops, prospects of the market and other information bearing upon values.

#### SMITH COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**NORTHAMPTON, Mass.**—Next Tuesday the annual meeting of the Smith College Alumnae Council will be held with the faculty. As this is the first year of the administration the new president, William A. Nelson, the alumnae will meet with him for the first time at a reception by the president and his wife in the afternoon. On Wednesday business meetings will be held.

#### SALES TO SAILORS CHARGED

Benjamin L. Kaiser of 17 Willard Street, Boston, and Joseph Crowley of 11 Cornhill Street were today held in \$500 bail each by United States Commissioner William A. Hayes Jr. for aiding and abetting in the sale of intoxicating liquor to United States sailors. Their cases will be considered at the next meeting of the grand jury.

#### REPORT OF HEAVY SENTENCE DENIED

#### Lieut.-Col. Massee at Camp Devens Says No Finding in Nimke Case Has Been Sent to Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
**CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.**—Lieut.-Col. E. K. Massee, division judge-advocate, denies a report that Sergt. William Nimke of the three hundred and first engineer regiment, tried by a court-martial for alleged unsanitary practices, has been given a sentence of 35 years at hard labor in a federal penitentiary. Lieutenant-Colonel Massee says that no finding by a court-martial board which has not come to him for review, and which is not passed by the Judge Advocate-General at Washington and by the division commander here, has any standing.

An investigation is now under way to determine whether any sentence given Nimke was in fact 35 years and if such information was disclosed by an officer. Dishonorable discharge from the service awaits any officer who may have divulged the finding of a court-martial board. The board comprises 15 members and the decision probably will not be handed down for at least two weeks.

Sergeant Nimke is charged with saying that if he had charge of a patrol on the battle front he would surrender to the Germans no matter how much greater his strength was than theirs. He is also alleged to have remarked that if he were sent overseas to fight, his father and brother would take up arms against the United States. Another remark credited to him is to the effect that so long as he was kept on this side of the ocean he would fight for the United States, but if he were sent overseas he would act independently.

In the testimony was evidence that Nimke is of German parentage and is held in good repute in Torrington, Conn., his home city. He was formerly member of the three hundred and fourth infantry, M company, from which he was transferred as a plumbing specialist.

#### British-Canadian Mission

Capt. Kenneth G. Marlatt, in charge of the work of the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission in Boston, has received word from draft officials in Holyoke, Mass., that many Canadian subjects there are making an effort to dodge the British draft, claiming that they have already been called under the draft regulations of the United States. An investigation has disclosed the fact that such has not been the case, and the names of the men have been given police officials with instructions to secure their enlistment in one of the forces or the other. Others have claimed exemption on the ground that they are the sole support of parents or of a wife and children, when it has been found that oftentimes the wife is the main support of the husband.

#### Jewish Battalion Planned

Throughout the country, British-Canadian Recruiting Missions, including the Boston station, are seeking recruits for a Jewish battalion of the Middlesex Regiment of the British Army, whose insignia bears the shield of David. This regiment will be the first Jewish Army to fight in Palestine and adjacent countries in centuries. Pay and allowances will be the same as in the British Army, and recruits will be returned to the United States if they desire, within six months after the termination of hostilities.

Already much enthusiasm has been aroused in the proposed battalion, and the Yiddish and Anglo-Jewish press is devoting considerable space to announcements concerning its formation and work. Among the first to join were Joseph L. Cohen, a fellow of Columbia University, and A. Astrowsky, a Russian, formerly of the Sorbonne. Committee members are being organized under Maj. C. Broome White of the British Recruiting Mission, and the provisional executive committee for general Zionist affairs has voted \$1000 for comfort kits for the men.

Marine corps recruits numbered 28 on Wednesday, five of whom were forwarded to Port Royal, S. C. for training. The navy accepted six men, and the army passed 36 taking the examinations. Twenty-five nautical students were admitted to training on the Calvin Austin and Governor Dingley of the merchant marine.

#### New Draft Quota Prepared

Boston will be called upon to furnish about 325 men out of 2082 in Massachusetts in the last 15 per cent of the first draft quota, and the men will leave for Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., on Feb. 15. Members of local and district boards are getting registrants ready, and the majority of the boards have already notified Maj. Roger Wolcott, in charge of the draft in this State, that the apportioned quotas will be at Ayer at the time designated by Provost Marshal-General Crowder.

The use of automobiles for the transportation of registrants except in cases when the cost does not exceed that of railroad transportation, has been forbidden. Many of the boards will be required to send only six or eight men on account of having already sent as a result of special calls more than enough registrants to exceed the first 85 per cent.

Under the new regulations a large number of registrants will be made available for special limited military service, this work to be determined by Provost Marshal-General Crowder. Although local and district boards have been asked to hasten along their work of certifying registrants, no official date for the calling of the second draft has been announced.

#### Northeastern Headquarters

Lieut. Lester Watson and Lieut. Henry S. Bryant of the aeronautical department are arranging with men's colleges throughout New England for

dates on which to present the subject of aviation, college men being especially desired both as flying and non-flying officers. In the non-flying end, engineer officers are in special demand, and the fact that this branch of service is open to men of draft age, makes it a particularly desirable section of the service. In this same branch men are needed to fill the positions of adjutant and supply officer, candidates between 31 and not over 36 years being eligible. Candidates for commissions upon reporting to the various ground schools are enrolled as cadets with pay of \$100 monthly, and ration allowance of 60 cents per day.

Applications for the aviation section of the signal corps should be made to the president, Aviation Examining Board, 755 Boylston Street, Boston, or to the department aeronautical officer at 739 Boylston Street.

Many of the northern flying ground schools are temporarily closed owing to climatic conditions, but as soon as these are opened in the spring, about 150 men from the northeastern department will be forwarded for instruction weekly. At the present time there are several hundred candidates awaiting assignment to these schools. Lieutenant Bryant, who has assumed the publicity department work in Boston, has come to this city from Kelley Field, San Antonio, Tex.

#### BRITISH SEA LOSSES REMAIN STATIONARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

**LONDON, England (Thursday)**—The Admiralty statement of shipping losses for the last week shows little variation as compared with the previous week. Ten big ships, five small ships, and four fishing vessels were sunk, and 13, including three in the week ending Jan. 26, were unsuccessfully attacked. Arrivals totaled 2339; departures 2373.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 50 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week	Arrivals	Vessels	% Beat off	departures	sunk	attacks
Feb. 25.....	4,541	21	46	12	12	12
March 4.....	5,005	23	45	12	12	12
March 11.....	3,544	17	43	10	10	10
March 18.....	5,082	24	47	13	13	13
March 25.....	4,747	25	52	13	13	13
April 1.....	4,689	31	66	18	18	18
April 8.....	4,773	19	40	14	14	14
April 15.....	4,719	28	69	15	15	15
April 22.....	5,207	55	106	27	27	27
April 29.....	5,406	51	94	24	24	24
May 6.....	4,871	46	94	24	24	24
May 13.....	5,120	23	45	19	19	19
May 20.....	5,422	27	49	21	21	21
May 27.....	5,487	19	34	17	17	17
June 3.....	5,835	18	34	17	17	17
June 10.....	5,589	32	57	23	23	23
June 17.....	5,890	32	54	21	21	21
June 24.....	5,799	28	48	22	22	22
July 1.....	5,591	20	36	18	18	18
July 8.....	5,696	17	30	17	17	17
July 15.....	5,748	13	31	12	12	12
July 22.....	5,532	24	43	15	15	15
July 29.....	5,523	21	38	9	9	9
Aug. 5.....	5,468	22	42	12	12	12
Aug. 12.....	5,442	16	29	13	13	13
Aug. 19.....	5,602	18	32	12	12	12
Aug. 26.....	5,308	23	43	16	16	16
Sept. 2.....	4,816	23	47	9	9	9
Sept. 9.....	5,612	18	32	12	12	12
Sept. 16.....	5,422	28	51	6	6	6
Sept. 23.....	5,466	15	27	10	10	10
Sept. 30.....	5,422	13	24	9	9	9
Oct. 7.....	5,151	16	31	5	5	5
Oct. 14.....	4,218	18	42	5	5	5
Oct. 21.....	5,337	25	47	7	7	7
Oct. 28.....	4,606	18	39	1	1	1
Nov. 4.....	4,763	12	25	6	6	6
Nov. 11.....	4,432	6	13	8	8	8
Nov. 18.....	4,994	17	34	2	2	2
Nov. 24.....	4,180	21	50	8	8	8
Dec. 1.....	4,307	17	33			
Dec. 8.....	4,816	21	41	4	4	4
Dec. 15.....	5,960	17	34	9	9	9
Dec. 22.....	4,771	12	25	12	12	12
Dec. 29.....	4,185	21	52	8	8	8
Jan. 5.....	4,949	18	41	11	11	11
Jan. 12.....	4,290	8	18	5	5	5
Jan. 19.....	4,497	8	18	6	6	6
Jan. 26.....	4,661	15	32	8	8	8



## AUSTRALIA RICH IN DECORATIVE STONE

Commonwealth Granite Areas  
Distributed Over Continent—  
Marbles of Various Colors in  
Abundance; Slates Plentiful

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In Australia the unlimited supply of building and ornamental stones, which lend themselves admirably to the purposes of decorative art, has led to the gradual development of national artistic perception, and the evolution of a style of architectural decoration purely Australian. The failure more fully to develop Australia's wealth in these natural resources in the past must be ascribed to the fact that the local hardwoods provided a good substitute. The future holds out a greater promise for while New South Wales probably has developed her natural resources to a larger extent than any of the other states, within the last few years local marbles have also been utilized in many of the fine buildings erected in Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, Perth and Hobart. It may, therefore, confidently be assumed that with the advance of the art of city building greater attention will be directed to the building and ornamental stones.

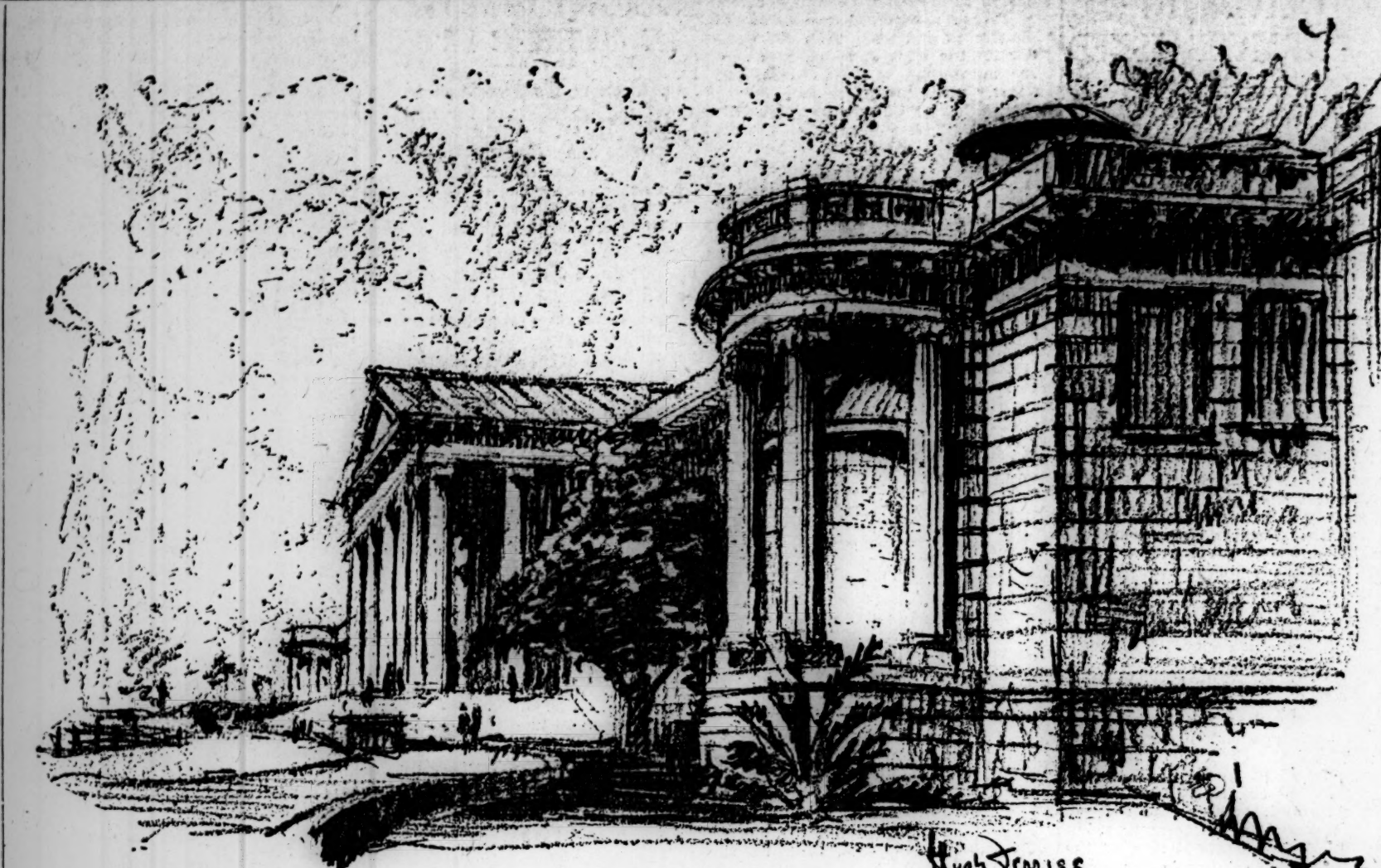
In Sydney, the Hawkesbury sandstone, so abundant in the neighborhood, was early employed by architects and builders, and this has remained the principal stone for this purpose to the present time. It is used in almost every form of plain and ornate decoration, mostly illustrating the ancient Greek and Roman types of architecture. It is a free and easy working stone, yielding readily to the artistic fancy of the sculptor. While Australia, as a whole, is very fairly provided with this building material, varying in color and texture according to its geological age, New South Wales has been more lavishly endowed than any of the other states. The finest building sandstone of the whole continent is found in the neighborhood of Sydney itself, and the deposits extend to the Blue Mountains, as well as far north and south. Its quality is such that it is imported into all the other states, and figures largely in architectural work in all the capitals and large towns, being a great favorite with the stonemason and architect.

Victoria has up to the present not yielded a sandstone with properties which have rendered possible its adoption to any extent for building purposes. Tasmania, on the other hand, is more favored, for the Town Hall, law courts and Industrial Museum at Melbourne are in part made from Tasmanian sandstone, as well as the post office at Launceston, the customs house, the town hall and the general post office, etc., at Hobart. Queensland and South Australia have so far not developed any building sandstone. In Western Australia the white, veined and pink varieties are quarried.

Sydney, from its geographical position is, therefore, in the matter of excellent sandstone, the best served of all the capital cities. It is practically built on a sandstone formation, known geologically as the "Hawkesbury Sandstone," called after the river of that name, which in the greater part of its course runs through this formation. This sandstone, after being freshly cut, tones down to a light straw color, which it retains for an indefinite period. It is composed of small particles of water-worn quartz, with a cementing medium of varying constituents, the whole deposit probably originating from a disintegrated granitic range of mountains in past geological times. Its adaptability for building purposes has largely contributed to the architectural beauty of Sydney, in which the Town Hall, the general post office, the university, the Art Gallery, and the Fisher, Mitchell and Public Libraries, as well as large government, business, and private dwellings, cathedrals and churches, are constructed from this stone. There is an infinite variety in the color of the Australian sandstone. The many quarries produce the following colors: (1) Red, intermixed with water-worn pebbles; (2) a greenish tint; (3) dark-yellowish; (4) colors varying from white to pink; (5) blue bluish tint; (6) a warm sepia-brown appearance; (7) pinkish markings on a yellowish ground; (8) buff-colored.

Australia is particularly rich in granites, which are fairly well distributed throughout the continent, over areas of various extent, in bosses and huge outcrops as well as in veins and dykes. They range in color from dark red to pale pink, and various shades of gray, and even green are recorded. In texture they vary from a fine to a very coarse grain. In gray granites, which are equal in color and hardness to the best Scottish, the varieties are very numerous, and the dark gray of Uralia is undoubtedly one of the finest granites found in any country, being full of life. Color, it must be remembered, is an all-important feature in choosing a stone. For this reason the great advantage of granite over marble is that its color is practically constant, from the quarry to its final destination. In the case of marbles also, color plays a very important part, for the market value is often influenced by the color, without regard to strength or durability. Sandstone rock, when freshly quarried, may be pale colored or perfectly white, but after a short time of exposure the stone may change to a buff, or the color may be streaked with irregular patches of ferrous oxide. Fortunately for Australia the smoke, fog, and damp of the northern climes are mostly absent, so that greater liberties can be taken in the matter of climatic exposure. It is also noteworthy that the stones of Australia so far appear to possess great durability.

Quartz is found in enormous and



The Sydney National Art Gallery, built of Hawkesbury sandstone

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

unlimited masses in New South Wales, South Australia, and the west coast of Tasmania. Trachyte has found much favor with Sydney architects. This igneous rock has been principally worked at a bold headland about 85 miles from Sydney. This, really beautiful stone of unique color, which may be described as a dark olive green, or, perhaps, gray, is occasionally streaked with narrow veins containing beautiful sandstone, hornblende, and aegirine crystals. It is very solid and takes a beautiful polish, and blocks of almost any size can be obtained. Some of the finest architectural structures in Sydney are built of this rock. Porphyry, a fine ornamental rock, is almost identical in color and marking with a Diorite used in building construction in Minnesota. It is widely distributed in the southern table-land of New South Wales. Diorite is found in New South Wales and Victoria, but is not much favored by architects owing to its hardness and consequent high cost of preparation. Basalt is fairly common throughout the eastern states. All varieties have been used in architecture in Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland. In Victoria the steps of the Parliament House and most of the base courses of all the large public and business premises in Melbourne are constituted of "blue stone" as it is called. In appearance it is a somber, and is, therefore, now only used for road making and building purposes. Australian slates are excellent, and in the near future their development on a larger scale seems likely. At present little has been done to examine or mine the various deposits. Serpentine is found in rich deposits, but they are practically an untouched field. It is, however, certain that it will be largely used in the architecture of the future as a decorative stone. As a rule the deposits run in belts, extending for the most part considerable distances. Quartzite is principally found in New South Wales.

During the past decade Australian marbles have come rapidly to the front, for it is doubtful if any other country in the world is so rich in this decorative material. At the Franco-British Exhibition, held in London in 1908, the Australian marbles were awarded a Grand Prix, the jurors stating: "The exhibits of marbles were especially noteworthy and were admitted by competent judges to surpass any European marbles in commercial quantities." Tests have disclosed their remarkable compression strength. A three-inch cube of Callula marble sustained a weight of 84.96 tons before crushing. This great compactness of texture is a distinguishing characteristic of Australian marbles, and although practically only the surface of the quarries has been worked, yet solid blocks are obtained, and in the dressing for market no "stopping" is required, consequently they lend themselves to thin cutting—a feature of great commercial value. Every variety of color is found; so variable that it is not easy to give a color classification. A black marble is found at Windellama, in New South Wales, comparable almost with the black marble of Belgium. Red is a color frequently found, and a marble with a bluish stain has been found in New South Wales. The white, rich gold, the beautiful ivory-colored stone and the brecciated marbles are of special interest. It is the most extensively distributed and valuable of all the stones found in Australia. It represents a great national asset, which may be said to be inexhaustible. In fact, the value is beyond computation, and it is doubtful if any other country is so rich not only in amount, but in variety of material lying ready for utilization. In addition to their varied and beautiful colors, they possess all the other qualities that pertain to first class marbles.

Next to New South Wales, South Australia has given most attention to her marbles. Victoria has only recently made any move to develop those found in the State. Queensland and Western Australia have not yet made any serious attempt to open up the rich deposits occurring in these states. It is noteworthy that the varied colors of the Australian marbles are found to

blend, harmonize or contrast, and each in a manner give a distinctive character in its beautiful figures and effects, and it must be remembered that the results are obtained from only a few years' prospecting. As the continent is more fully explored, and its rock deposits examined, it is not unreasonable to expect that these remarkable marbles will disclose still greater developments. They are destined to play an important part in the industrial and commercial future of the Commonwealth.

## LABOR VIEW OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P., contributes an article on "Labor and the League of Nations" to the New Year issue of the Labor Woman.

"Labor supports the proposal to establish a league of nations," Mr. Henderson writes, "because it is the only practicable proposal yet made to guarantee the security of peoples and to promote unity among them. Security is the supreme need of democracy in the coming era of revolutionary change, in which democratic principles and policies will govern political thought and action in every civilized country. Unity is the aim which labor keeps steadily in view in the field of international affairs, because we realize that the final sanction of peace is not the machinery of arbitration and conciliation, however cunningly devised, but the spirit of international good will, the consciousness of the solidarity of peoples, the essential identity of their interests. . . . When the league of nations is established it will keep before the eyes of all peoples the truth that peace is the greatest of human blessings, and that a government or a dynasty bent on war is the enemy of the human race."

After stating that the one condition that labor demands in the setting up of the league of nations is that it shall be the first step in the direction of creating a league of peoples, Mr. Henderson says democracy "insists that the league must be based on the idea of public right, not upon class privilege, upon the will of the peoples, not upon the agreement of kings and governments."

"Peace," he continues, "cannot be maintained by merely getting together an international assembly of lawyers and diplomats, any more than it can be maintained by armies and navies. The ultimate guarantee of peace is in the resolute repudiation by every people of the imperialistic policies of their governments. Socialist and labor members in every Parliament, the rank and file of the working class movement in every country, will have to take much more interest in foreign affairs than they have hitherto done. They must demand fuller and more frequent debates on foreign policy, fuller and more regular information about the doings of foreign secretaries, reader access to the treaties arranged by the chancelleries."

"While, therefore, we of the labor movement heartily endorse the proposal to set up international courts to deal with issues of law and to mediate between nations at variance, do not let us make the mistake of supposing that this machinery alone will constitute the league of nations. Do not let us forget that it is the people alone who make war possible; but for them the quarrels of governments and rulers would merely be weak and silly wrangles, having no bearing upon the life of the world. It is the people who compose the armies, it is the people who manufacture the infernal engines of destruction which they use against themselves, it is the people who strive and energize, and make the sacrifices which alone enable governments to go to war. And in the last resort it is the people who have to undertake the responsibility of keeping the world at peace by refusing to allow their rulers under any pretext to drive them to the shambles again."

## SERBIA DURING THE OCCUPATION

Serbian Writer Tells of Deplorable Condition of the Country Systematically Devastated and Pillaged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The situation in Serbia since the occupation of the country by the Central Powers is graphically set forth in a memorandum submitted in November last to Camille Huysmans, as representing the Dutch-Scandinavian Committee, by M. Katzerewitch, a Serbian Socialist deputy, and his friend M. Daschan Papovitch, secretary of the Socialist Party in Serbia. As the Freie Zeitung, which has published the bulk of the document, points out, the former cannot be accused of undue bias, for his attitude at the famous Zimmerwald conference, and an attack he published on the policy of the Entente won him such approval from the Central Powers that the Austro-Hungarian Government granted him a pass enabling him to return to Belgrade via Austria-Hungary. What he has witnessed in Serbia since appears to have changed his standpoint for his denunciation of the occupying powers is unreserved.

The whole administration of the occupying powers in Serbia, the document reads, is nothing but a continuous war against the peaceful population. Indeed, it is not an administration by occupying powers, but a perfect punitive expedition on the part of Austria-Hungary, and even more so on the part of Bulgaria. This term is the most exact and comprehensive definition of the character of the Austro-Hungarian and Bulgarian rule in Serbia. The enemies of Serbia felt instinctively from the outset that the country would not remain in their hands, and they therefore determined to render Serbia incapable of continued existence. Unfortunately, they have already attained their object in part. It is therefore the task of the civilized world to prevent them from completing their infamous work.

"It was the German troops which overran Serbia in the autumn of 1915," the document continues, "not content with the vast booty they acquired, they compelled the Serbian peasantry to feed gratis for months the numberless German legions that passed through the Balkans on their way to Asia Minor. The economic life of Serbia was already severely undermined even before the occupation, and that to an extent which has not been experienced in any other belligerent state. . . . How did the bearers of Kultur deal with this situation? To the terrible burden of the war which was already weighing down the population they added the cruelty, plundering and corruption of an occupation system, so that they led the whole of Serbia along the road to economic ruin by their robberies. What the Germans were unable to 'set in order' during their brief occupation of several months, the Austrians and Hungarians have attended to in the course of two years. . . . The first act of the occupying authorities was to intern in Austria and Hungary, without any pretext and with no military or political necessity, more than 150,000 men from among the civil population. Serbia was thus robbed of her last reserve of workers, and countless families lost their last support. Hundreds of thousands of children, women and old people were in this way condemned to perish of hunger. A terrible lot awaited the interned, and the land was completely bereft of all the manpower that might have come to its assistance. That was the first and most important act of the military authori-

ties in so far as their work concerned the economic and cultural restoration of the occupied territory.

"After the military authorities had laid hands on the last remnant of workers, they proceeded to requisition, and continue to do so without intermission. Everything absolutely essential for production, all matériel without which a future development of productive power is impossible, was requisitioned. The most important factories of Serbia no longer exist; the machinery has been taken to pieces and carried across the frontier. The peasants have been deprived of their last wagons, horses and oxen. There are cases in which small farmers have had to deliver 15 oxen to the Austro-Hungarian authorities in the course of 18 months. They were compelled to deliver them whether they had them or not. In the latter case they had to buy them at the highest prices, or to acquire them by smuggling, risking their life by crossing the Morava into Bulgarian territory in the process."

"The ax also constitutes a very important instrument of Austro-Hungarian Kultur propaganda. . . . What is being done today in Serbia to the forests, those most important sources of livelihood in a land such as ours, constitutes not only ruthless exploitation, but complete destruction. A single example: the forest of Rogot, the property of the State, was one of the most beautiful, oldest and thickest forests in the heart of Serbia. Its value ran into many millions. Today this forest no longer exists. It has been exterminated to the last tree, and in its place is an empty, dreary waste."

And while the forests are being felled on the one hand, a systematic and uninterrupted expropriation of all that the population possesses has been organized on the other. It is done in the name of 'requisitioning.' Almost all the products of the land, even the most necessary metal household utensils, and so on, have been requisitioned on the pretext that they serve military needs. Minimum prices are paid for such things, and the system is really only a veiled form of expropriation. The entire harvest was requisitioned, too."

"As for the depreciation of the Serbian exchange, it constitutes nothing less than an act of plunder carried out with a revolver in the hand. Scarcely was Serbia conquered, than there appeared an order to the effect that the Serbian franc (dinar) was worth only half an Austrian krone, and prescribing severe penalties for noncompliance with this standard: As the population possessed no other money, it was compelled to use Serbian coins, which thus fell into the hands of the Austrians, Germans, and Bulgarians at mock prices."

"In short, the economic losses which Serbia has sustained in the course of the war and, above all, during the calamitous occupation, are so great that the restoration of the country cannot be contemplated in any other form than that of formal, actual, collective financial assistance, which must be organized on the most generous lines, and in the same measure as the restoration of the political independence of Serbia."

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## BRITISH SUPPORT FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The following is a letter which was sent by the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies to members of the House of Lords with reference to the women's suffrage clause of the Representation of the People's Bill. The main purpose of the letter was to secure the rejection of the proposal that the question of woman suffrage should be submitted to a referendum, a proposal which the House of Lords did subsequently reject. The letter follows:

"We, on behalf of the 561 Affiliated Societies of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, and with the support of the other societies forming the constitutional movement for the enfranchisement of women, desire to call your Lordships' attention to the overwhelming volume of the support for the political liberty of women."

Support From Men—Resolutions in favor of women's suffrage have been repeatedly passed by:

The National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations.  
The National Liberal Federation.  
The National Labor Party (representing 2,250,000 voters).

The Trades Union Congress (representing 3,085,332 voters).

One hundred and thirty-one trades councils (representing 703,294 voters).

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers (representing 270,000 voters).

The Miners' Federation (representing 800,000 voters).

The National Union of Dock Laborers (representing 47,000 voters) and 134 other trade unions and their branches (representing over 575,000 voters).

The town councils of Dublin, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow and 157 other cities, towns, borough and urban district councils.

"After the general election of January, 1910, a petition of 280,000 parliamentary voters was presented to Parliament. In May, 1911, the second reading of a Women's Suffrage Bill was carried by 167 votes; and in June, 1917, women's suffrage was carried in the House of Commons by 385 votes to 55."

Support from Women—Resolutions in favor of women's suffrage have been repeatedly passed by:

The National Union of Women Workers (representing over 2,500,000 women).

The Women's Liberal Federation (representing 106,997 women).

The National British Women's Temperance Association (representing over 145,000 women).

The National Cooperative Guild (representing 27,000 women).

The National Federation of Women Workers (about 50,000 women).

The Railway Women's Guild.

The Association of Head and Assistant Mistresses, and 10 other nationally organized societies of women.

"In 1908 a petition was sent up from 538 out of a total of 553 women doctors then qualified, and in May, 1917, 3709 women, replacing men or doing munition work in Shrewsbury and Rothbury alone, petitioned Parliament."

"It is evident, by the statements of such public men as Lord Milner, Lord Crewe, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Asquith, Lord Northcliffe and Mr. Garvin, by the evidence of the great bulk of London and provincial press, as well as by the obvious trend of popular sentiment, that the support for women's suffrage has enormously increased since August, 1914. In view of this fact, and of the evidence that this reform has already received the support of the organized men and women of this country, we venture to submit that the labor, expense and delay of any further reference to the country is wholly unnecessary. Of its result we should have no fear, and the recent referendum in the State of New York, which resulted in a majority for women's suffrage of 95,000, confirms our opinion."

"We beg your Lordships, therefore, to pass the clause as it stands, and by admitting women to the political responsibilities that are their right, to make it possible for the men and women of this Empire to work out together the future of their race."

The letter is signed by Mrs. Henry Fawcett, president of the N. U. W. S. S., and other members of the executive committee.



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## MONEY OFFERED TO STOP LIQUOR WAR

Rock Island Ministerial Alliance Declines Tender of \$6000 Charity Fund for Recall of Anti-Saloon Election Petition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—Branding as an "unpatriotic act" and referring to it as a bribe, the ministerial alliance of this city has rejected the offer of a contribution of \$6000 to be made to any charitable organization by the Manufacturers and Jobbers Association of Rock Island County upon condition of withdrawal of the petition to submit the liquor question to a vote in April. The offer was made a few days ago through the newspapers.

In answer, the ministerial alliance submitted a counter-proposition that it would contribute an equal amount to any charity or war work if the saloon men would agree to close their saloons and breweries in this county until the end of the war. The saloon interests have ignored the offer.

In an open letter, the ministerial alliance challenged the "patriotic claims" of the organization "which by offering a bribe of \$6000 seeks to perpetuate a condition which a personal representative of the Secretary of War has declared to cause the loss of from two to two and a half days' time each week out of the working time of employees and laborers at Rock Island Arsenal. Against this apparently generous offer of a flat \$6000 'patriotic' contribution, looms the weekly loss of between \$75,000 and \$100,000."

Again the ministerial alliance proclaimed, "believing that 100 per cent efficiency in war work at Rock Island Arsenal can be obtained only by the abolishing of the saloon and its attendant evils, we respectfully decline to continue sacrificing our sons and daughters to the rapacity of this modern Moloch for the paltry bribe of \$6000, so slurringly dangled before the eyes of the public. No doubt many forms of illicit money-making schemes would be glad to persecute their businesses in this community by a 'patriotic' donation of a part of their blood-money, but their proposition would be indignantly rejected, as we now reject the exactly similar offer of the liquor dealers organization."

Several weeks before this offer was made, the Rock Island anti-saloon forces, the same association had launched a petition in Moline, now anti-saloon territory, to submit the proposition of reestablishment of the saloon to a vote at the April election.

## WOMEN RUN FOR CITY OFFICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau  
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Two women will enter the race for election to city offices in Lookout Mountain City. The charter amendment gives women the right of suffrage in municipal elections.



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## NEARLY BILLION FOR RAILWAYS PLANNED

First Section of Bill for Federal Operation Proposes That Approximately \$960,000,000 a Year Be Guaranteed to Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—According to the majority report of the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce, which summarizes the findings of the committee and its attitude toward the carriers, it is proposed and provided in section 1 of the bill for federal operation that approximately \$960,000,000 a year be guaranteed to the railroads by the Government. This is the estimate of the committee of a fair return on the three-year basis recommended by the President, taking into consideration also the compensation due to the railroads for the capital invested in transportation facilities during the last six months of 1917.

The aim of the committee in deciding on the question of compensation was to approach as nearly as possible to the amount that the courts would be likely to award if the carriers resorted to litigation. In time of war and in the interest of good feeling on the part of all concerned, it was deemed desirable to avoid litigation as far as possible. The bill, of course, does not preclude litigation in case any carrier should be dissatisfied with this provision and even goes so far as to guarantee him 90 per cent of the compensation while litigation is pending.

The attitude of the committee is summarized in the following paragraph of the report:

"There has, of course, been much discussion as to the fairness and justice of the proposed amount of the standard returns. It should not be overlooked that the gist of the question is, What would these companies be likely to receive from the courts as just compensation? The amount of just compensation is not a legislative question, it is a judicial question. It follows, in the opinion of your committee, that much of the evidence and discussion concerning the so-called surplus is irrelevant.

"It is plainly in the public interest—and indeed a war need—that the President be authorized to offer to settle with the owners of the properties on a basis approximately equivalent to that which sound thinking men would advise the owners they would be likely to receive by court decision. The rights of such owners must be tested by present conditions, and not by some theory of capitalization never made operative under federal or state law, or generally followed by the courts."

"The stabilizing-confidence-producing effect of such a guarantee will, the committee believes, be of great assistance in war financing." The report adds:

"One of the most important sections of the bill based on this report is that which provides for an initial appropriation of \$5,000,000, to be used as a revolving fund, to pay for the expenses of federal control, to provide for new rolling stock and terminals and to supply any deficit in just compensation accruing to any carrier. The ultimate disposition of such rolling stock is to await post-war legislation."

On the question of rates the President, under advice of the Interstate Commission, is empowered to make such revisions as he may from time to time deem necessary.

## Warm Weather Awaited

Mr. McAdoo Declares Traffic Problems Can Then Be Solved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The untangling of the railroad congestion problem, as soon as warm weather starts in, is promised by government railroad officials. Assistants to the Director-General declare that plans are already laid for solving the traffic problem, and that they will be put into effect as soon as warmer weather permits.

Every possible step is being taken to relieve the situation at present, it is said, but no doubt is expressed as to the efficacy of the plans for clearing up the entire situation, which will be put into effect soon.

On Wednesday Mr. McAdoo appointed a commission to investigate the traffic problem and to study plans for shifting traffic from the more congested gateways to the less congested gateways.

The activities of the new commission, it is said, will in no way interfere with the activities or the duties of the three regional chiefs.

## Further Testimony Expected

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the continuation of the hearings before the Railroad Wage Commission on Friday, S. A. Heberling, representing the switchmen, Thomas McNell, chief of the car inspectors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, F. R. Weller, president of the American Association of Engineers, and C. A. Darling, representing the Western Train Inspectors Association, will lay before the commission further testimony in corroboration of that offered Tuesday by W. G. Lee, chief of the trainmen, and A. B. Garrison, representing the conductors, to the effect that the management of the various railway systems were responsible for the inefficient operation of the railroads, resulting in traffic congestion "with its grave attending evils, in order to discredit the eight-hour law and to make government control fail."

Witnesses appearing on Friday will also present the claims of the railroad employees for wage increases.

## PROHIBITION LABOR MAN DENIED HEARING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WORCESTER, Mass.—The liquor element, which represents the minority in the labor organizations of the State, at a meeting of the Worcester Central Labor Union, Wednesday night, so dominated the assembly as to have the union officially refuse to allow Ignatius McNulty of Boston to speak in Labor Temple in behalf of prohibition. The hostility of the labor organizations has been expressed mostly by employees of the liquor interests, and the formation of a labor party, which would favor prohibition and woman suffrage by Mr. McNulty, has been opposed by organized labor throughout the State.

At this meeting, resolutions were passed condemning Mr. McNulty for "representing himself as a spokesman of the labor movement on the question of prohibition," although Mr. McNulty has advocated prohibition independently and as representing nothing but the new labor party which he is attempting to organize.

On being refused admittance to the regular meeting, Mr. McNulty spoke in the offices below the assembly hall and explained his reasons for asking the formation of a new labor party to be in harmony with the advancing thought of the nation.

## SERVICE-AT-COST PLAN IS CRITICIZED

Speakers at Continued Railway Hearing Say Proposal Will Mean Increased Issues Without Improved Service

Street railway service at cost and guaranteed dividends were declared to mean inevitable fare increases for Massachusetts, without improved passenger service, by speakers who advocated public ownership of the trolleys at a continued hearing today before the Street Railway Committee of the Legislature.

Former Senator Robert M. Washburn sharply criticized the present management of the Massachusetts street-car systems and insisted that not until they run their affairs economically and win back the confidence of the public, will any actual solution of the trolley tangle be a remote possibility. Mr. Washburn did not think it the proper time to spend \$250,000,000 of state revenue for purchase of the railroads, and recommended a middle course to give the State an opportunity to experiment with public operation without the dangers of ownership at the outset.

The points in Mr. Washburn's proposed middle-course solution follow:

1. That the State shall manage and operate its electric systems.
  2. That the State shall guarantee the holders a proper return upon their securities.
  3. That either party may terminate the contract at any time.
  4. That, upon termination, the properties shall be returned to their present condition.
- Under his plan, Mr. Washburn felt that the large number of corporation lawyers whom he said are now on the payrolls of the railroads would have to ply their trade elsewhere, even as members of the legal staffs of the big railroad systems of the United States have had to do under the system of federal operation just put into effect by Director-General McAdoo.

Representative Nason of Haverhill, favoring "ultimate" public ownership, condemned the service-at-cost plan recommended by the majority members of the recess commission on street railways. He characterized it as a "sugar-coated pellet" which takes care of the companies. But he asked, "What about the public?"

"Before enacting legislation to bolster up the stock of these companies, let them try efficient methods of management for awhile, let them provide the service the people need, and the people will gladly pay for it. Then if the roads go into bankruptcy, we will have a chance to squeeze a little water out of their stock before the State has to take them over."

The 6-cent fare on the Bay State Street Railway he termed a "complete failure," resulting in deteriorated service and reduced efficiency. On one Bay State line running out of Haverhill, he said, the 6-cent fare, a 20 per cent increase over the nickel fare, was followed by a service reduction of 20 cars per day, or 50 per cent of the service.

"Don't adopt the Cleveland service-at-cost plan as your solution of the railway problem," he admonished the committee. "Don't adopt 6 per cent guaranteed dividends. This plan cannot be worked out at all satisfactorily under the present management of the trolley lines."

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP INQUIRY NOT FAVORED

The Joint Legislative Committee on Administration and Commissions this afternoon reported in the Massachusetts Senate reference to the next General Court on the petition of Senator John E. Beck for an investigation by a special commission of the expediency of public ownership and operation of the Bay State Street Railway and Boston Elevated.

## M. LAUZANNE TO SPEAK

M. Stephane Lauzanne, editor of Le Matin, one of the influential Paris newspapers, will be the guest of the Boston City Club tonight. He is in America as the emissary of the French National Committee. "Fighting France" will be his topic at the club's dinner.

## FOOD SAVING IN ARMY IS ASKED

United States War Secretary in a Cable Message to General Pershing, Urges Conservation and Elimination of Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Conservation of foodstuffs by the American forces in France was urged on Wednesday by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in a cable message to General Pershing. Steps have already been taken by Secretary Baker to eliminate food wastage and have the army on American shores practice food economy. His cable to General Pershing follows:

"The importance of the conservation of food and the desirability of avoiding waste amongst our military forces, and the ever-increasing difficulty of supplying food products to our allies, as well as to our military forces and civilian population, suggests the advisability of propaganda amongst your forces in the matter of the necessity of food conservation. Action looking to similar results has been taken in division camps, cantonments and war prison camps in the United States. The idea suggests itself of issuing instructions to your command, looking not only to the avoidance of waste in messes, but also to a possible regulation of the sale of foodstuffs in post exchanges, Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus, etc., also the advisability of attempting to regulate the purchase, by American soldiers, of foodstuffs from the French people. Complaint has been made that the French people, in selling food products to American soldiers, are charging exorbitant prices, and thereby increasing the cost of living for the French people. This causes the unnecessary consumption by American soldiers of considerable quantities of food. This, it is believed, adds unnecessarily to the burden of the French food problem. Your recommendations in this matter are requested."

## INFORMATION ON PRICES OF FOODS

Massachusetts Food Administration Issues List Announcing What Consumer Should Pay

Prices the consumer should pay for groceries are contained in the new lists to be issued every day by the Massachusetts Food Administration. This reliable and unprejudiced information on the supply and the whole-sale prices gives the housewife an approximate standard of fair prices, and when charged more, affords a reasonable excuse for trading elsewhere. This is along the line started by the United States Bureau of Markets last summer in its produce price list and it is expected that eventually these two will be combined under the bureau as a government project.

In explaining the list, the Food Administration says:

"The first set of figures represent prevailing prices, not the lowest and highest, which wholesalers are charging retailers."

"The second set of figures are based upon them, and are prices which the retail dealers are justified in charging consumers."

"The variation between the low and the high retail prices, unless otherwise specified, is due not to difference in quality, but to difference in location, delivery service, and credit, as compared with cash purchases." The list follows:

Sugar—Granulated, bulk, retailer pays 7.70c per lb., consumer should pay 9.94c per lb.; granulated, package, 8.10c per lb., 9.10c per lb.

Flour—White, retailer pays \$1.45 @ 1.50 per 40 lbs., consumer pays \$1.60 @ 1.65 per 40 lbs.; whole wheat, \$1.07 @ \$1.17 per 40 lbs., 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2c per lb.; rye, \$5.75 @ 6.10 per 98 lbs., 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2c per lb.

Cornmeal—Yellow, retailer pays \$5.50 @ 6 per 100 lbs., consumer should pay 7 @ 8c per lb.

Hominy—In bulk, retailer pays \$5.50 @ \$6.10 per 100 lbs., consumer should pay 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2c per lb.

Rice—Fancy head, bulk, retailer pays \$9.50 @ 10 per 100 lbs.; consumer pays 12 @ 13c per lb. Blue Rose, bulk, \$9 @ 9.25 per 100 lbs., 11 @ 12c per lb.

Prunes—40-50, retailer pays 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2c per lb., consumer pays 16 @ 18c per lb. 50-60, 12 @ 13c per lb., 15 @ 17c per lb. 60-70, 10 1/2 @ 12c per lb., 13 @ 15c per lb.

Pea Beans—California, retailer pays 14 1/2 @ 15c per lb., consumer pays 15 @ 16c per lb.

Potatoes—United States grade No. 1, retailer pays \$2.85 @ 3.10 per 100 lbs., consumer pays 3 1/2 @ 4c per lb.

Mazola—Retailer pays \$7.75 per 2 doz case, consumer 33 @ 35c per pint.

Butter—Storage, according to grade, retailer pays 49 @ 50c per lb in tubs, consumer pays 50 @ 55c per lb.

Cheese—Full cream twin, retailer pays 26 @ 28c per lb, consumer pays 32 @ 35c per lb.

## GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

At the annual meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, yesterday afternoon, George Andrews Moriarty Jr., of Newport, spoke on "The Early Life and Family Connections of Roger Williams, the Founder of Rhode Island." James Phinney Baxter, president of the society, was absent, but his annual address was read by Vice-President John Carroll Chase, who presided. Several bequests to the society were announced by the finance committee, and the librarian reported accessions of 806 volumes and more than 400 pamphlets to the library, which now contains more than 41,000 volumes, and as many more pamphlets.

The following officers were elected: President, James Phinney Baxter, Portland; vice-presidents, John Carroll Chase of Brookline, Alfred Johnson of Belfast, Me., Albert Henry Lamson of Elkins, N. H., William Wallace Stickney of Ludlow, Vt., William Paine Sheffield of Newport, and George Seymour Godard of Hartford; recording secretary, Henry Edwards Scott, Medford; corresponding secretary, George Andrews Moriarty Jr., Newport; treasurer, George Lambert Gould, Topsfield; librarian, William Prescott Greenlaw, Winthrop; counselors, Louis Atwood Cook of Weymouth, Arthur Holbrook Wellman of Topsfield, and Mrs. Belle Augusta Seavey Floyd of Winthrop.

## PARK GOLF LINKS MAY BE RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

QUEBEC, Que.—The debate upon compulsory education, which was brought on in the Quebec Legislature by Mr. Bouchard's motion for the production of certain papers, was concluded on Tuesday, and led to nothing. Motions of this kind are intended mainly to try out the feeling of the House, and the member for St. Hyacinthe received little encouragement from the overwhelming majority which is composed of French Roman Catholics.

Mr. Francoeur, in resuming the debate, expressed regret that certain people had found it necessary to impute motives to all those who discussed public questions and especially education. This state of mind he called "religious and political camou-

flage." As a result, there was a certain amount of hesitation in discussing educational subjects.

Dealing first with Mr. Bouchard's suggestion that a school attendance law should be enacted, he said it was not yet time to impose a compulsory education act in this Province, the only one lacking such a law at present, although it led all the provinces, British Columbia excepted, in the matter of average school attendance.

In the country, school attendance was generally good. In cases of absolute necessity farmers kept their children at home to help in the work, so there was no need of a compulsory education law for the rural population. In the cities, where children from 10 to 14 years found many opportunities for distraction, it was possible that a compulsory education act such as was suggested could be usefully applied by the school commissions.

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In closing the debate, Mr. Bouchard said that the members of the House should take upon themselves the role of higher school commissioners for the Province, and do everything to bring about reform and progress, each in his own country. It had been said that a school attendance law was autocratic, but then every law was autocratic because it compelled people to do something. A little autocracy was necessary at times in the public interest.

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## CANDY STORAGE BILL HAS HEARING

Measure Before Legislative Committee Would Require Dates Placed on Packages

Candy makers opposed a bill to require the marking of candy and confectionery placed in cold storage at a public hearing given by the legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs today. Although sponsors of the measure failed to put in an appearance, it is understood that the law is sought as a protection to the public and to prevent cold storage candy being sold over the counter as fresh candy.

The claim has been made that candy makers and confectioners have begun to utilize cold storage warehouses to control the trade, much as it is claimed the Boston fish handlers and other "big business" make use of refrigerator plants.

The chief petitioner for the bill is Benjamin H. Hunt Jr. of 128 Homes Avenue, Dorchester, but he did not appear today. His bill would require that all candy and confectionery be marked with the date when put in cold storage; also that it be marked with the date when taken from storage. A clause in the bill reads:

"All such candy and confectionery which has been at any time in cold storage, shall be plainly marked 'cold storage candy' or 'cold storage confectionery,' either upon itself, its wrapper, or the box in which it is offered for sale."

The bill contemplates a fine of \$100 or six months imprisonment for violations.

A bill of Senator McLaughlin's to limit the total period of cold storage for food commodities to six months is yet to be given a public hearing by the Committee on Public Health.

## DRY REFERENDUM PROJECT IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts is to address the Senate on Thursday, presumably on the result of the fuel investigation by the Senate Committee on Commerce. Senator Lodge took an active part in the investigation, and has devoted a great deal of time to conditions in the New England states.

Senator Reed of Missouri, chairman of the committee, has compiled his report for the use of the Senate, and it is believed that in this report the Fuel Administration is held largely responsible for the situation in the country as regards coal.

SUSPECT HELD IN \$5000 NEW YORK, N. Y.—Herman Lubarsky, also known as "Harold Barr," who was arrested last week charged with the theft of government blue prints from the factory of Charles Cory & Sons, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hitchcock yesterday morning. The stolen blue prints which have to do with the manufacture of devices for use in combating submarine activities, were recovered recently, having been found at 34 Powell Street, Brooklyn, where Lubarsky had rooms. Lubarsky was held at \$5000 bail awaiting the action of the federal grand jury of the southern district of New York.

## EDUCATION MOTION IN QUEBEC HOUSE

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Wool Filled Puffs

60 Puffs with cambric covers and satin borders. Could not be duplicated, if bought today, at.....

4.95

Table Cloths, all linen, size 70x70 in., special 4.00

Table Cloths, all linen, size 68x68 in., special 2.95

Table Cloths, double satin damask, size 2 1/2x2 1/2 yds., 17.35 quality, 10.00

Table Cloths, double satin damask, size 2x2 yds., special 7.85

Napkins, all linen, size 20x20 in., special, doz., 5.00

Madeira Luncheon Napkins, 13x13 in., special doz., 6.50

Madeira Centerpieces, size 24 in., special 1.10

Hemstitched Luncheon Napkins, 13x13 in., special doz., 4.85

Satin Damask Luncheon Cloths, 36x36 in., special 2.25

Hand Emb. Centerpiece

160 Round Centerpieces, on fine Irish linen, 28-inch size. Made to sell at 2.50 to 3.00.....

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## STATE OWNERSHIP IN QUEENSLAND

Select Committee of Council  
Severely Criticizes Govern-  
ment Enterprises and the  
Way They Were Inaugurated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Australian Bureau

BRISBANE, Q.—Although the Queensland Government, unable to dispose of the Legislative Council or Upper House by a referendum vote, recently made many new appointments to the council, it has not been able to overcome the hostility of the majority in that House. The report on state enterprises by a select committee of the council, which has been presented to the council, will doubtless be considered another hostile move, especially as the committee has proved a severe critic of the Labor Ministry.

An interesting phase of the duel between council and ministry is disclosed in the report—the practical boycotting of the select committee by ministers and officials. "The Government did not in any way facilitate the work of the committee. Indeed, it would not be saying too much," says the report, "to state that the Government appeared to be hostile to it. Neither in procuring witnesses, nor in any other way did the Government give the committee the slightest help."

Dealing with the cattle and sheep stations (ranches) purchased by the Government, the select committee says: "The time devoted to the inspection of the stations and stock prior to purchasing was in most cases insufficient, and, taking these purchases on the whole, the committee is strongly of opinion that no prudent company, firm, or individual with experience with station properties would have made these purchases with the limited information at the disposal of the Government. Stock was sold from several of the stations, but only a small number (about 800) were for Imperial purposes, and the great bulk of these cattle was sold to residents of New South Wales, who, as far as the committee could ascertain, removed the cattle to that State."

"There is evidence that, taking into consideration the drought and other factors, the running of stations is more or less a risky enterprise, and quite apart from the legal objection, it was not wise for the Government to undertake this class of business. Cattle have increased in value since the Government purchased the stations, and probably the properties are, at the present time, worth the amount paid for them, or a little more, but it is not likely that the price of cattle will continue at quite the same figure after the war, and it is too soon at present to state whether ultimately the ventures will result in profit or loss."

The select committee's report declared that the state sawmills had been run at a loss and that there did not seem any likelihood of the Government being able to run the mills at a profit. "Neither from the Government's view nor the point of view of the purchaser of the timber, can it be said that the purchase of the mills has been beneficial to the Government or to the public."

Although £21,000 had been expended on the state joinery works, that is, on the building, no machinery had yet been installed. "The evidence of timber and joinery experts," says the report, "shows that the whole plan was misconceived, and that there is little or no prospect of successfully running these works."

The state hotel at Bahinda, established according to evidence, in a prohibited area after the Government had closed and compensated two hotels in the area, was said to be run without a license and without paying rates or taxes. The report said that while the hotel had not been long enough in operation to enable a balance sheet to be drawn up, it was apparently being conducted at a profit.

On the question of state butchers' shops, the report stated: "These shops show a profit of about £350,000 for the financial year ended June 1917; but included in this is the sum of £19,000 received from the Commonwealth Government, an amount in dispute regarding meat purchased by the Federal Government, apparently for the troops. It does not appear that the Government gave any value for this £19,000, and, in any case, it cannot be said to be a legitimate profit made by the state butchers' shops. The transaction does not show much solicitude for the Federal Government, or the Imperial Government, in their purchase of meat for the troops. The evidence disclosed that the Government, in consequence of their contract with the Imperial Government for the supply of meat to the Imperial troops, supplied meat to the state butchers' shops at a price nearly 20 per cent lower than the Imperial Government was paying."

The committee is pleased to be able to report that in the matter of establishing the state produce agency and steel and iron works, the Government has taken the proper course—namely, obtaining the authority of Parliament for these purposes; and the committee is strongly of opinion that a similar course should have been adopted with regard to the other state enterprises."

**AN EXAMPLE OF THE  
"MASS OF MANEUVER"**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—At a time when the defection of Russia from the allied cause has the effect of freeing large numbers of men for German use against the remaining allies, and when the German military "experts"

begin to talk of the value of "strategic reserves," it is as well to recall for the benefit of the timorous, one great example of the use of the "mass of maneuver," says Lieut. Victor MacClure.

Germany set out on this war with a great superiority over the western allies in men and guns, but it availed her only enough to invade Belgium and a portion of Northern France. The initial surprise, gained by the violation of Belgium's neutrality, carried the Germans on a sweeping movement which pivoted, for practical purposes, on Verdun. The "strategic reserve" was used up ever and anon in extending the line on the west, in a vain endeavor to turn the left flank of the French and English—a sweeping movement curling in at the extreme flank. It failed at the very gate of Paris, and the Germans were thrown back by the Battle of the Marne. All hope of the completion of the German idea perished with the solidifying of the front into trench warfare.

The Battle of the Marne was made possible for the Allies by one thing—the retention by the French of a "mass of maneuver" and perhaps by another thing—the French defense and victory of Grand Couronné.

During the first fortnight of the war, the French advanced well into Alsace, driving the Germans before them, and when the advance stopped, the French were holding a line which crossed the frontier just below Chateau-Salins. From a point northwest of Lunville the line ran below Chateau-Salins, through Saarburg Junction along the German side of the Vosges, through Mulhausen, southward. The Germans had been retreating, although the French were unaware of the fact, on no less than four army corps based on Metz, for the German forces in that district were now completely mobilized. This force struck heavily against the left of the French eastern frontier line, struck so strongly that the French, within two days of the blow, lost most of the ground they had taken in Alsace and were back defending Nancy. That was on Aug. 30, 1914.

The Germans were staking everything on a great encircling movement. Pivoting on Verdun the two arms were to curl in and engulf the allied troops. The left arm, the eastern end of the line, was to swing round through the Vosges by Nancy, while the right arm swept through Belgium. The success of the German artillery against the heavily concreted forts of Liège and Namur, led the Germans to believe that it would have the same success against Toul and Epinal and Verdun. But the French had learned, with characteristic shrewdness, the uselessness of permanent fortifications. They took from the permanent settings in the fortifications the bulk of the heavy artillery, and set the guns all about the undulations of the plain of the Woëvre in concealed positions.

Between Toul and Epinal there is a break in the line of France's eastern fortifications, but to the east of that break there is an overlapping ridge or spur, called in the French military textbooks, the "Grand Couronné." The French line, after being pushed back by the German Metz force, ran along the eastern slopes of this ridge and near the summit of it. The French determined to contest that line to the last ounce of energy—but determined to contest it with an absolute minimum of strength.

It was here that the German failed to understand the French. He believed that the French would pack the line at this part with as many men as they could afford, and that they would keep in reserve behind the line the "mass of maneuver"—if indeed it were not absorbed in the defense. The Germans had enough men to attack that ridge in full force, and they reckoned to have enough men also to carry out the great turning movement on the west. The French read the bluff, however, and by dint of unparalleled heroism and devotion, held Grand Couronné so well, with so few troops, that the Germans were hoodwinked.

The French "mass of maneuver" was sent westward to help the forces retreating by the Sambre. Its arrival on the western flank caused von Kluck to weaken part of his line, lest he were outflanked, and Manoury took the opportunity to drive in a wedge through the German line at the weakened point. This led to the Battle of the Marne and the failure of the German scheme against Paris.

In the days when the French carried out this brilliant exploit, the advantage was all on the side of the German; he had masses of men, networks of railways, accumulations of munitions, guns, far beyond those at the disposal of the Allies. The new Army of Britain was as yet in embryo, the great munition industry of today was not conceived. Yet the German failed.

Today, behind the allied lines, the land is crossed and crossed again by railways running into hundreds of miles, by good roads for motor transport, by light railways for handling nearer supplies of shells and stores, and all those did not exist in the days of Grand Couronné.

The leaders of the Allies are more alert today than they were at the beginning of the war. Experience, sharp and bitter, has quickened them, practice has made them perfect. The man that could hoodwink the German while the hand held a trump suit is still at the service of the Allies, but the hand is better than that the German holds.

## MAYOR AGAINST SHERIFF'S HOUSE

Boston's New Chief Executive  
Lets It Be Known That He  
Is Not Favorable to Issue of  
Bonds for Proposed Building

Mayor Peters is not favorable to the sheriff's house loan order. Discovery that Mayor Curley signed a contract with Desmond & Lord, architects, on Feb. 2 for this firm to draw up plans and specifications for a \$17,500 house for the sheriff of Suffolk County and \$132,500 for a hospital for the Charles Street jail, caused the new Mayor to turn his attention to the loan of \$150,000 which was pressed through the council in its final meetings of the year and then signed by Mayor Curley. The Mayor let it be known that he is not favorable to the proposed issue of bonds. Whether he will allow the contract with the architects to stand is a matter he is now considering.

At City Hall it has been remarked from the time the loan order for this sheriff's house proposition appeared how hard the issue was pressed and what great haste there seemed to be to jam the proposition through. It was evident that the sponsors believed their only hope was to get the movement well under way before Mr. Peters became Mayor. His inaugural message of last Monday is held to have sealed the fate of this measure, and his attitude Wednesday afternoon was practically confirmatory.

The sponsors evidently believed that if they could get some contract made it would compel carrying out the plan. It is known that such is not Mr. Peters' idea. The architect's contract was hurriedly got up after Mayor Curley had indicated that this should be done by Fred J. Kneeland, superintendent of public buildings.

Another architect, it is said at City Hall, was preferred by Mr. Curley but Desmond & Lord prepared the drawings which so impressed the City Council and this firm was finally awarded the contract for drawing up the plans. The terms are 6 per cent on all new work and 10 per cent on remodeling. It is reckoned roughly their fees would reach from \$9000 to \$12,000 if their contract is allowed to stand. Sheriff Keliher, it is said, desired this firm to have the work in charge.

The Mayor let it be known that he proposes to live up to his inaugural declarations regarding the borrowing of money and spending it for non-essentials. It is known that he does not regard the sheriff's house order as anything like an essential.

## CONCENTRATION IN GERMAN INDUSTRY

Tendency for Large Businesses  
to Absorb the Smaller Ones  
Spreads Rapidly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BERNE, Switzerland.—The Neue Zürcher Zeitung has published an article from its Berlin correspondent on the concentration movement that has become so marked a feature of German economic life.

"The fusion movement," he writes, "extends to so many industrial departments and branches of commercial life, that only the most important of the perfectly incalculable number of transactions can be touched upon. In the banking world, Berlin high finance has proved itself so powerful that it has been able to absorb provincial institutions irrespective of their size. The Deutsche Bank set the pace by the extension of its connections in the East. The Disconto Gesellschaft followed suit, but did not confine itself to the East alone, extending its borders to the coast, and to central and west Germany. Among its concerns the Allgemeine Deutsche Kreditanstalt in Leipzig, which long ago had relations with the Schweizerische Kreditanstalt, has absorbed a number of banks. The Dresdner Bank has greatly extended its sphere of influence in the West; it now has over 88 branches and 100 deposit offices, many of the latter constituting a large bank in themselves.

"In the iron industry the fusion movement was prompted by the effort to extend the control of the same over raw materials, which have now become so important. Collieries, coal-fields of brown, as well as of pit coal, and iron mines, too, have risen rapidly in value, and fetch higher and higher prices. Even in Upper Silesia acquisitions have been made in the effort to secure iron. The group of Upper Silesian foundries has also laid hands on the Allgemeine Gesellschaft Deutscher Eisenhandel, which represents a powerful organization in the iron industry. Numerous small iron works have also united together. In the potash industry the air was full of rumors of fusions, but so far nothing of special importance has occurred, and potash shares, which rose rapidly in consequence of these rumors, have begun to fall again. In the machine, metal, ship and railway carriage building industries, numerous combinations have been announced. Among these may be mentioned the taking over of the Schimmel Gesellschaft by Hartmann of Chemnitz, in order that the Hartmann Gesellschaft can undertake the manufacture of cotton-spinning machines, which hitherto have been produced almost exclusively by England. In the cement industry a whole series of combinations has been effected. In the west the Wicking Gesellschaft took, and retained, the initiative in this connection, and in consequence its share in the total combine has now risen to 20 per cent. The formation of combines such as that recently strictly carried through in the cement industry always tends to promote the fusion movement. In

Upper Silesia, developments are tending to the formation of two groups alone. In the banking world the 'great number' is a motive for fusion. In that department numbers have to be relied on for the making of profit, since the margin of profit in separate transactions remains small even in the case of the banking cartels as now established. In the brewing industry, the fusion movement has set in with almost elemental force. In all parts of the country combinations have been effected; even the greatest brewery on the continent, the Schultheiss Brewery, has extended its borders, and its rival, the Patzenhofer Brewery, has followed suit.

"The chemical industry also has participated in the fusion movement, although in this case it has been mostly a question of undertakings of a more local character. Numerous combinations of insurance companies have also been effected; transport insurance having specially entered into the question here. Among the other branches in which combinations have taken place may be mentioned the leather, carriage-building, and mill industries. . . . A special kind of fusion has also been witnessed in connection with the compulsory liquidation of industrial concerns belonging to enemy aliens. If the iron industry the outstanding example is the transaction with regard to the Wendel concern, whose works and effects to the value of several hundred millions of marks are to be handed over to a group of German companies, including Felsen & Guilmard. For this purpose the formation of a German company, in which the Empire also will participate, is planned. The compulsory liquidation of Alsatian textile companies in which alien enemies had an interest, continues, and the inclusion of all these factories in one large German undertaking is contemplated."

## CREDIT MEN TALK ON OVERSEA TRADE

Industrial Harmony Urged as  
Essential to Steady Production  
for the World's Markets

Intelligent preparation for continued success in the establishment of overseas trade by United States business organizations requires domestic harmony between the employer and the employed as only through dependable steady production can the world markets be reached, said W. S. Kies of New York, at the New England convention on foreign credits at the Boston City Club, Wednesday night.

While the speakers told the 300 bankers, manufacturers and credit men that the present opportunity of American trade to extend itself throughout the world should be looked on as a "national necessity and a patriotic duty," it was emphasized, also, that only through a broadening of United States business practices could even the majority of this trade be retained with the coming of normal conditions.

"There must be reciprocity in trade—buying as well as selling," said Mr. Kies. "Don't expect too much of the American foreign banks. We must be prepared for extending credit to Europe, and the manufacturer who makes anything which will be needed for the reconstruction of Europe must be prepared for it."

"We have a national duty to develop and build up our foreign trade. War saving is related to the entire industrial outlook. The laboring man and the upper class and middle class man must teach this nation economy. There must be something laid by for the reconstruction period, and you cannot do anything more patriotic than to prepare and lay the foundations for a solid foreign trade."

Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, Converse professor of law at Harvard and one of the framers of the Federal Reserve Bank Act, told of the increasing importance of the American banks in financing foreign exchange. He said: "The changes due to the Federal Reserve Act are not sufficient to bring American banks into the field as important factors in financing the trade of this or foreign countries. They simply remove an obstacle."

"The advantage will come in more complete credit information that may be secured through American banks, and the closer touch our bankers will possess with foreign business so as to enable them to extend more liberal discounting facilities than was possible when the financing was done in London."

**USE OF FIREWOOD TAUGHT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Southern Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—W. R. Mattoon of the United States Forestry Service, is making a tour of Kentucky, West Virginia and Louisiana, addressing meetings of farmers and others on the necessity for the increased use of firewood in order to conserve coal. He is also teaching woodland owners the proper methods to cut firewood from forests with the least possible damage to the timber lands. In many instances it can be shown that cutting out firewood will be of value in improving the condition of timber lands.

**COTTON MILL CLOSING**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Southern Bureau

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Cotton mills using hydro-electric power closed for three days beginning Jan. 21, due to decision on the part of manufacturers as to whether they were affected by the Fuel Administration's order. Employees were given half pay during the closed season.

**STRICTER LAWS URGED**  
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Passage of laws to punish utterance of seditious or disloyal remarks is demanded in resolutions adopted by the Onondaga County Council of Defense, and submitted to the executive council of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense, says The Milwaukee Journal.

## LETTERS

To The Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

After the war, what? That is a question we need prepare for now, and not again find ourselves unprepared. What are the hundreds of thousands of our men going to find here when they come back having done their part, and done it, as they will have, so well? Personally they cannot come back as they went, so many will be finer men than ever. Some will come back who must be cared for the rest of their lives, and feel that they have a right to all they will need. They will have earned it. They will all have learned wonderful lessons that only such experience as they will have had can give. Are they to find a purer, cleaner America?

That is for us to say, and to see that, when they come, we shall have put in chains unbreakable the devils of intolerance and the social evil. They will have seen things and surroundings that they would never have seen or even heard of, and we must be ready to let them find the blessings of home and all it should mean. They will have learned to obey as they never would have learned here, let us use that lesson to teach them that true "freedom" is not "license," that true living, true happiness only comes when self is under full control and all are living for others. These home-coming ones, who have no homes to come to, must have homes made for them to meet their varied needs and to insure them the necessities of life—they will have been taught the hardships and privations—and will, therefore, be the better able and willing to lead a "simple life."

America will have been taught the lesson of allowing nothing to waste. We can never go back to the old order of things, we must not—for years we must be the storehouse of the world, the mother of the new nations, and all can do their part. Every acre of our country can be used and it is to the deserted farms and neglected acres we must look for help in finding homes and employment for our "Boys" when they come home. We must keep them out of our cities and towns. We shall have enough in them to do for those who cannot go back to the land. Let us now call upon those in power, those who know what can be done, those who can work out ways and means to be prepared for the "Homecoming." Will The Christian Science Monitor, that stands for all that is pure and true, use its influence to keep this big thing before the people who are waiting that homecoming, and who should and must be prepared?  
W. A. B.  
Jan. 20, 1918.

## FORMER MAYOR CURLEY DINED

Friends of former Mayor James M. Curley tendered him a reception and dinner in Symphony Hall Wednesday night. It is said that there were more

than 1500 men on the floor of Symphony Hall and 2000 individuals in the gallery. Mr. Curley's friends presented him with an automobile. Judge Thomas H. Dowd of the Municipal Court presided. Sheriff Eugene Kincaide of Hudson County, N. J., a member of Congress when Mayor Curley was congressman; former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell; Judge Thomas P. Riley and James R. Nicholson all made addresses and Mr. Curley was greeted as a candidate for governor of Massachusetts on the Democratic ticket. The former Mayor made the final speech of the evening thanking his friends and bespeaking their loyal support to the Federal Government in winning the war.

## HIGHER PAY ASKED FOR STATION MEN

Representatives of Railroad Employees Not on Trains Make  
Claims to Wage Commission

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—P. J. Coyle of Boston, grand president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Employees, appeared before the Wage Fixing Commission and made the following requests for the employees in station service, including roundhouse laborers and crossing tenders: Forty per cent increase for all employees receiving \$2.65 per day and over and 50 per cent increase for those receiving less than \$2.50 per day, with a basic eight-hour day, time and a half for all overtime.

The Order of Railroad Station Agents, represented by Earl H. Morton, president; F. W. Anderson, vice-president; J. H. Weir, grand treasurer, and U. W. Kidder, grand trustee, made the following requests of the Wage Fixing Commission for the men they represent: All getting less than \$2000 per year, 40 per cent increase; all getting from \$2000 to \$2250 per year, 35 per cent increase; all getting from \$2250 to \$2500, 30 per cent increase; all getting from \$2500 to \$3000, 20 per cent increase, and all getting from \$3000 to \$5000, 15 per cent increase.

They also asked for the basic eight-hour day and that the increase outlined above be applied to all station, freight and ticket agents and cashiers and their bonded assistants.

President Morton asked for the Brotherhood of Railroad Tower and Signal Men that they be given 40 per cent increase, two weeks' vacation with pay and time and a half for overtime, Sundays and holidays.

## LIQUORLESS NIGHTS PLANNED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—According to a dispatch from Chester to The North American, members of the Delaware County Liquor Dealers Association have decided to close the saloons and barrooms throughout that county at 7 o'clock every Thursday evening.

## ARRESTS DECREASE ON DRY MONDAYS

Record at Youngstown, O.,  
Shows the Open Saloon  
Responsible for Greater Per-  
centage of Crime Committed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from Its Western Bureau

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—According to the 1917 police report lately made public here there were 19,424 arrests, of which 52 per cent were directly due to drunkenness, and of the balance 70 per cent indirectly due to the same cause. Forty different causes were ascribed for the arrests made during the year.

The number of arrests directly due to drunkenness is given by the chief of police as 10,116, and those indirectly due to the same cause as 6500, making a total of 16,616 traceable to drink. There are about 240 saloons in the city, and, therefore, each contributed nearly 70 victims to the police net. Of the crimes traceable to drink, a number were among the worst known. This general situation is in marked contrast with conditions prevailing during the two-days closing of saloons following the Garfield order.

Here is the record of arrests in Youngstown for the seven-days period terminating at noon of the day following the first closed Monday under the Garfield order:

	Arrests	Arrests Due to Liquor
Noon Tuesday to noon Wednesday	31	20
Noon Wednesday to noon Thursday	33	21
Noon Thursday to noon Friday	32	21
Noon Friday to noon Saturday	32	23
Noon Saturday to noon Sunday	52	40
Noon Sunday to noon Monday	6	2
Noon Monday to noon Tuesday	7	2

Arrests from all causes, therefore, during the five days saloons were open averaged 36 a day, and during the two days closed 6 a day. For drunkenness during each of the first five days 25, and two each for the two days saloons were closed.

## BOSTON JEWELERS CLUB

Corp. Frank A. Street, formerly with the Royal Canadian Regiment, and who went with the first 30,000 men from England to France, spoke before the Boston Jewelers Club in the Copple-Plaza Hotel on Wednesday evening. He related incidents concerning the earlier engagements of 1914-17, and also described his work in connection with the British-Canadian Recruiting Mission.

One instance of Statler Service to guests: You'll find a morning paper under your door when you get up—but you don't find a charge for it in the bill.

## "The Complete Hotels"

Business men like to stop at Hotels Statler because these hotels are built and operated to give the traveler more than his money's worth.

The three big things that men most appreciate in hotels—comfort, and cleanliness, and courtesy—are things that Hotels Statler specialize in.

The complete Statler equipment provides all the comforts and conveniences you expect of a hotel of the first class—and some besides.

You have a good bed, in a clean, light, well-ventilated, pleasant room; a luxurious bath and shave in your own private bathroom. You don't have to ask for ice-water—a circulating system brings it to you; you don't have to ask for stationery—it's in your

writing desk; a morning paper is left under your door before you wake (and there's no charge.) Such things as these indicate the complete, interested service you get at Hotels Statler—where "the guest is always right." Rates from \$2 a day.

**HOTELS STATLER**  
BUFFALO CLEVELAND DETROIT ST. LOUIS  
450 Rooms 450 Baths 1000 Rooms 1000 Baths 1400 Rooms 1000 Baths 650 Rooms 450 Baths

Building in New York

Hotel Pennsylvania, now building in New York, will be Statler-operated. With 2,200 rooms, 2,200 baths, it will be the largest hotel in the world, and will likewise set new high standards of convenience, service and distinction.







## CHAMBERLAIN VIEWS ARE DENOUNCED BEFORE THE HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

critics of the Government who have pressed the bills for a director of munitions and a war cabinet, Senator Lee S. Overman, of North Carolina, on behalf of the Administration introduced a bill which is considered more comprehensive in its scope and more drastic in its purpose than any single piece of legislation that has been submitted to Congress in a long time. The Overman Bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, virtually proposes that the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces, be legally empowered to coordinate and redistribute the functions of all and any of the executive departments, bureaus and agencies of the Government during the period of the war.

It is proposed that the statutes under which the different departments and agencies were created be suspended and the President given absolute and unqualified power to assign new duties to any officers or officials and to transfer the present duties of such officer or official to others as may be thought best.

It proposes further that money appropriated for the use of any bureau or department be used to carry on the work of any agency that the President may create in order to carry on the whole or part of the former function of such department.

As stated in the bill, the reason for this legislation is to provide for the national security and defense, to coordinate and consolidate the work of the departments, and to use the resources and industries of the country for the more efficient prosecution of the war.

In a word, the bill virtually demands that the President be given full power to reconstruct the executive machinery of the Government and to suspend the statutes under which this machinery, with the exception of the President, was created.

It is noticeable here that, owing to the number of measures that are being introduced under the guise of war legislation during the present session of Congress, there is a disposition on the part of that body to be more critical about appropriating large sums of money and granting large powers.

The text of the bill follows: "A bill authorizing the President to coordinate and consolidate the executive bureaus, agencies, officers and for other purposes in the interest of economy and the more effective administration of the Government.

"Section 1. That for the national security and defense, for the successful prosecution of the war, for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, for the better utilization of resources and industries, and for the more effective exercise and more efficient administration by the President of his powers as Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces, the President is hereby authorized and empowered to make such redistribution of functions among executive agencies as he may deem necessary, including any functions, duties and powers hitherto by law conferred upon any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer, in such manner as in his judgment shall seem best fitted to carry out the purposes of this act, and to this end is authorized to make regulations and to issue such orders as he may deem necessary; provided, that this act shall remain in force during the continuance of the present war and for one year after the termination of the war, or at such earlier time during the said year as the President may designate; and provided further, that the termination of this act shall not affect any acts done, or any right or obligation accruing or accrued, pursuant to this act and during the time that this act is in force.

"Sec. 2.—That in carrying out the purpose of this act, the President is authorized, in such manner as he may deem most appropriate, to coordinate or consolidate any executive commissions, bureaus, agencies, offices or officers, to transfer any duties or powers from one existing department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer to another, to transfer the personnel thereof or any part of it, either by detail or assignment, together with the whole or any part of the records and public property belonging thereto, and to employ by executive order any additional agency or agencies and to suspend therein the performance of such functions as he may deem appropriate.

"Sec. 3.—That for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act any moneys heretofore and hereafter appropriated for the use of any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer shall be available for the purposes for which it was appropriated, under the direction of such other agency as may be directed by the President hereunder to perform and execute said function.

"Sec. 4.—That during the time this act is in force all restrictions in any existing law creating any executive department, commission, bureau, agency, office or officer, or defining the duties thereof, shall be deemed to be suspended to the extent that they may be inconsistent with the exercise of the authority herein conferred."

### Figures Promised

### More Men Shipped to France Than Expected, Says Mr. Baker

WASHINGTON, D. C.,—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, before the Senate Military Affairs Committee yesterday was led over a wide field of cross-questioning by senators who wanted information about his handling of the War Department.

Secretary Baker told the committee

that the War Department had shipped more men to France than it had expected to, up to Jan. 1 last. That, he said, indicated that the war policy was being vigorously pushed.

The much-discussed editorial in the Metropolitan Magazine, of which Colonel Roosevelt was associate editor, attacking the War Department's preparations to send troops to France, came up again. Secretary Baker had replied to the editorial in his first statement by saying the War Department had done more than the magazine contended it should.

"Did the editor have any information other than an ordinary citizen might have at that time?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Oh, no," said Secretary Baker, adding that in August, when the article appeared, he had been quite certain that the department could do more toward training troops than it suggested, and also that there was good promise that more could be done to ward getting them to France than the article proposed.

Senator Weeks asked if the War Department had succeeded in doing as much as it had hoped for in October. "I can answer that in this way," Mr. Baker said. "On Jan. 1 we had transported to France more troops than our schedule had called for."

"Both combatants and non-combatant troops?" asked Senator Weeks.

"That is the aggregate," said Mr. Baker.

Senator Weeks said that he had heard that a military force ran about 40 per cent combatant troops.

Secretary Baker said he did not have the figures, but thought the forces in France might show that ratio. He agreed to furnish Senator Weeks confidentially with exact figures as to the number of men shipped and the proportion of fighting troops.

Senator Weeks asked what tonnage the War Department had available. He said he had heard that it had 791,000 tons on Feb. 1. Mr. Baker did not know exactly, but thought that was an underestimate.

Before General Bliss went to Europe, Mr. Baker said an exhaustive study of the shipping situation was made. It was reviewed before he went back the second time to attend the sessions of the Supreme War Council.

The Secretary said the War Department had kept in closest touch with the Shipping Board, and the Supreme War Council had the data on which to rely.

"Is there any prospect of more tonnage becoming available at an early date?" asked Senator Weeks.

"Oh, yes," Mr. Baker said. "I recall now that 130,000 tons additional have become available during the last 10 days."

The vessels were withdrawn from various lines where they had been replaced by neutral shipping.

Much of the tonnage originally available for men and supplies had been diverted to the harbor and arsenal projects abroad, he said, and the purchase of artillery abroad had served to relieve shipping somewhat, although the necessity of transporting raw materials for the guns had figured in the final result.

Examination of Secretary Baker was interrupted while senators discussed going into executive session to permit the Secretary to furnish confidential information. The discussion was precipitated by Senator Reed, who thought the committee was entitled to exact information of the number of men now in France, and on other subjects.

Senator Chamberlain, as well as Senators Hitchcock and McKellar, favored an open session and to let the Secretary indicate what questions he would rather answer in private. As Secretary Baker's statement on which he is being cross-examined was made in open hearing, Senator Hitchcock said he thought the committee would make a mistake in not examining him at a similar hearing.

"I think the committee and the public are entitled to know where he proposes to get the tonnage to supply the men abroad," continued the Nebraska Senator. "I think the senator ought to be able to put those figures before us to back up his statement that he expects to have a million men over there this year."

"I think the whole question of ships ought to be discussed in an executive session," said Secretary Baker in reply to Chairman Chamberlain, who asked his views. The tonnage matter, he added, involved international arrangements and he suggested that he be permitted to prepare a statement to show the present status.

Secretary Baker agreed that the committee should have every available fact, including confidential information. Senator Weeks said he wanted to develop just what could be done in getting a general survey of other products abroad, but without disclosing confidential matter.

The Massachusetts Senator said, however, he thought there was "a good deal of camouflage about keeping information from the enemy which is published in annual reports and otherwise."

"I want to make a suggestion, if I may," Secretary Baker interposed. "The misfortune for me, if I may call it such, in my first statement to the committee, lay in the fact that I attempted to give opinions of the broad general situation as I saw it, when the information lay in details that ought to have been gotten from the experts in direct charge, or in statistics giving specific facts. I was attempting a general survey. It was a misfortune for me to do that. I think it better to give the committee specific statements, and the committee is entitled to that."

Secretary Baker proposed to have detailed statements of information prepared at the department and submitted to the committee, and then if the committee desired to cross-examine him later regarding the statements he would be glad to return.

Senator Hitchcock asked if the Secretary would object to giving the committee the basis for his opinion that he expected 1,000,000 men would be in France before fall.

"Not in the least," said Mr. Baker,

"I could have the committee go into the adjoining room and give it to you in three sentences."

Senator Hitchcock thought the information should be given the same publicity as his first statement.

"The Secretary conveyed to the country," said Senator Hitchcock, "information that I think was very unfortunate. Did you consider shipping an important factor?"

"Very important, controlling," Mr. Baker replied. "I was not relying wholly on the supply of American shipping."

Senator Hitchcock asked how many tons of American shipping could be depended on and Secretary Baker said he could not give the information.

The Nebraska Senator said he secured from the Shipping Board a statement of available American tonnage on Nov. 30 that there were 582 ships of 3,721,806 dead weight tons, including tankers and former German and Austrian ships, all over 1100 tons.

"That was the grand total at the disposal of the United States," said Senator Hitchcock, adding that, excluding passenger ships, tankers and other non-cargo-carrying ships, only about 1,400,000 tons were available for supply and transportation of troops.

Senator Hitchcock asked Secretary Baker if that statement conformed to his information and the Secretary said he could not remember.

"If that statement is correct how many troops can we supply in Europe?" persisted Senator Hitchcock.

"I can't answer that," said Secretary Baker. "It would depend on the basis of calculation."

Senator Hitchcock said he understood that the basis was five tons per man. Senator Weeks said he thought it was 50 pounds per man per day.

Senator Beckham interrupted, protesting against "efforts to drag out of the Secretary indirectly by probing questions information which would be of value to the enemy."

Senator Hitchcock said he did not wish to be misunderstood but only desired to find the basis of Mr. Baker's "assurance to the country" that 1,000,000 men could be transported to France during 1918.

"You said you expected to have 1,000,000 men in France in 1918. Now, how would you supply them?" he continued.

Mr. Baker read from his original statement that he had said 1,500,000 troops would be available for shipment in 1918 and that the prospect of forwarding them "was not unpromising."

"Why do you think it is not unpromising?" persisted Senator Hitchcock.

Secretary Baker replied that estimates made as to available tonnage indicated the possibility.

When he had made the statement, Secretary Baker added, there had been in his thoughts the conclusions of the Shipping Board as to what tonnage it could produce in 1918.

There were other factors as to shipping, he added, such as vessels in non-essential trade on domestic routes which might be released by sailing ships or neutral tonnage.

"I am asking you for the basis for your assurance to the country that the prospect was not unpromising that we would have 1,000,000 men in France in 1918," persisted Senator Hitchcock.

"I am anxious to tell you," answered Secretary Baker, asking again that he be permitted to explain his statement as far as possible without disclosing military information.

Before General Bliss went to Europe, he said, the subject had been discussed with members of the Shipping Board and others as to the "extent to which the Emergency Fleet Corporation would supplement existing tonnage," and the "extent that tonnage then available to America would need to be supplemented by international arrangement in order to carry out the allied program." Secretary Baker said he did not personally determine the question, but that it was done by General Bliss and others.

Upon Senator Weeks' suggestion the committee dropped the shipping question until the secretary could get information from his department properly to answer the questions.

Senator Kirby wanted to adjourn until tomorrow, when an executive session would be held, but other senators objected and the examination went on.

Senator Weeks then asked Secretary Baker if he knew how many pairs of shoes were required per man in the French and English armies. Mr. Baker did not, but said he would obtain the information. The senator said he wanted to know in order to "determine if we are buying more shoes than are necessary."

Senator Weeks said he had received a letter in which it was charged that many men in the army were of German sympathy and that many "officers and men in conversations expressed pro-German sentiment."

The writer of the letter, he said, cited as instance of an American officer being sent home from France by General Pershing for that reason. The Senator said he had also heard of a chaplain who had been dismissed for similar reasons.

Secretary Baker said he had received no information of such conditions, but would make an inquiry.

"I don't doubt but that something of that sort exists," said the Massachusetts Senator, "and I think we ought to make an example of some one."

Senator Frelinghuysen questioned Secretary Baker on the protection of the men in the camps. He said "Surgeon-General Gorgas had stated to the committee that he lacked authority to draw the public health service into the camp sanitation work. 'Has the subject been given any consideration?'" he asked.

Secretary Baker said the recommendations of the American Public Health Association had been adopted with the approval of the surgeons-general of the army and the navy.

"Do you expect to keep soldiers in the southern camps during the summer?"

"I can't answer," the Secretary replied. It depended much upon the nature of the summer weather, he

said. If it was comparatively as severe as the winter, he said, it would be necessary to move some of the troops.

Saying "everybody knows that about half of the men, both officers and enlisted men, in the camps have never been trained with artillery or machine guns," Senator McKellar asked the Secretary if he thought it wise to send men to France untrained.

Secretary Baker replied that many artillery officers were being trained in France at a school turned over by the French and that it took more time to train artillerymen than officers.

"The plan of the department," the Secretary added, is to give as much training in the country as possible by concentrating artillery supplies in units likeliest to go first to France, but in no case for them to be used in combat until their training is completed on the other side. I therefore do not think it wise to send men over who are not completely trained."

"Is it unwise to send men not trained at all, men who have never seen artillery or machine guns?" asked Senator McKellar, stating a major had told him that at his camp only the commanding general had ever seen a six-inch gun.

"Yes, I think it would be right; that is, I do not think it would be right to send untrained men into combat, but I would not hesitate, if the necessity should arise, to send raw recruits to France to be trained there and adequately trained, if General Pershing thought it the wisest thing to do. They can be trained in France as well as here."

## OVER 2000 SAVED FROM TUSCANIA

(Continued from page one)

as possible to those whose sons and brothers have been added to the nation's heroic dead."

### First Successful Attack

Antilles, Sunk Before, Had Discharged Her Forces in France

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The sinking of the *Tuscania* is the first successful attack made upon a United States troopship bound across with forces from this side. The *Antilles*, sunk early in the winter, was returning to the United States after discharging her forces in France. Officials are inclined to believe that the sinking of the *Tuscania* presages a concentrated campaign against United States troop vessels, and additional steps for protection will be taken immediately.

This does not mean that any lack of precaution was evident in the case of the *Tuscania*, for all ships, whether they bear troops or supplies, are convoyed. The large percentage of survivors is taken to show the efficiency of the convoy system, as the loss so far indicated only 10 per cent.

As in the Civil War, when Michigan regiments bore the first sacrifice at Bull Run, so now, army men observe, the honor and glory have fallen to the Wolverine, and the Badger too, to bear aloft the standard of democracy.

The list of contingents aboard the *Tuscania* was given out Wednesday night by Secretary Daniels for the purpose of relieving anxiety among the relatives of men in the army.

President Wilson received the news of the sinking while attending a theater.

Ship *Alamance* Torpedoed

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Word of the loss of the American steamship *Alamance*, owned by the Garland Steamship Corporation, and the resultant loss of six lives, was received here yesterday. The *Alamance*, which left New York Jan. 17, was torpedoed Feb. 5 off the English coast, it was reported. There were no Americans lost. The ship had a crew of 23 men. Her commander was Capt. E. E. Johnson. The vessel was of 3000 tons.

British Admiralty Figures

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Admiralty officially announced today that 210 persons were killed and 2187 saved, in the torpedoing of the transport *Tuscania* on Tuesday.

Forty-five *Tuscania* survivors, landed on Wednesday night, were picked up from open boats in a rough sea, it was announced today. "Other survivors were landed at ports in Ulster," it was stated.

CHURCH OFFERED AS ARMORY

Saratoga Street Methodist Church at East Boston, having joined with another church there, the directors of the church have offered the building to the State, for the use of Company M, eleventh regiment, Massachusetts state guard, to be used as an armory, without expense to the State. Heretofore the company has been drilling at the municipal gymnasium for only two hours a week, and this, according to company officers, has not worked for the betterment of the company. No other public building was available, the officers said. Acceptance by the State of the use of the church building is expected immediately.

MORE JURORS' PAY OPPOSED

The increase proposed by Senator Jackson of Lynn, in advancing a bill pertaining to pay of jurors, would cost Suffolk County \$150,000 a year. Assistant Corporation Counsel Flynn of Boston told the Legislative Committee on Legal Affairs today. Senator Jackson and others advocated an increase in jurors' pay to \$5 a day and mileage. Attorney Flynn said that in war times no additional expenses should be incurred by the counties. He said that jury service is done by conscription, and is military service applied to a civil job.

ITALIAN LOAN SUCCESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The \$3,000,000 mark has been passed by subscriptions to new Italian loan, according to official cable from Rome.

## SUCCESS OF SHIP PROGRAM PROMISED

Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board Says a Tonnage of 6,000,000 Will Be Completed This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Inefficient management of the construction of America's ship construction program having been partly exposed by the investigation of the Shipping Board by the Senate Commerce Committee, numerous obstacles which have for months stood in the way of actual ship construction have, as a result, been obviated, and, according to Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, the projected plans for the construction of approximately 6,000,000 tons of shipping by the end of 1918 will be completed successfully, the pessimistic predictions of experts to the contrary notwithstanding. This is Mr. Hurley's statement to newspaper men.

Experts who have testified before the investigating committee avow that a maximum completed tonnage of 3,000,000 by the end of 1918 is all that can be hoped for.

Upon Mr. Hurley's recommendation a bill has been introduced in Congress appropriating \$50,000,000 with which to overcome the housing difficulties and will be taken up in the House soon. It has already passed the Senate.

Steps have been taken to meet the labor shortage by the inauguration of an intensive educational campaign to secure the services of skilled workmen. Men who work in the shipyards will be exempted from the Selective Service regulations. "Red tape" is being eliminated each day, say officials of the Shipping Board, in order that a maximum of work may be accomplished with a minimum of useless effort.

With these facts as the basis for his statement, Mr. Hurley declares that the ship construction program will be carried out to the satisfaction of even the most violent critics of the present system.

America's greatest shipyard, the American International Corporation, at Philadelphia, has contracted to build 120 steel ships. Because evidence of mismanagement, inefficiency and delay in the construction of the yard have been brought to public attention, Frederick T. Bowles, in charge of steel-ship construction for the Emergency Fleet Corporation, has taken charge of the American International plant, with the hope of speeding up its preparations for the shipbuilding.

Favoritism and extravagance, he told officials of the yards, must be immediately eliminated, and every official and employee must fully cooperate in the gigantic task of turning out ships.

At a conference on Tuesday night with President Wilson, Chairman Hurley went fully into the question of procuring tonnage for the movement of American troops and supplies overseas. Every phase of the question was discussed, including the progress of the shipbuilding program, plans for securing allied ships for transporting soldiers, and negotiations with the European neutrals for tonnage to release American vessels for transatlantic service.

President Wilson manifested particular interest in proposed plans for obtaining additional ships by curtailing imports perhaps 50 per cent.

Chairman Hurley declared on Wednesday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that in spite of the difficulties that have been encountered, unforeseen when original plans were projected, he will be able to turn out from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of shipping by the end of 1918.

### Need Is For Men

Charles Piez, for Fleet Corporation, Appeals for Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The importance of securing the services of skilled labor for the shipyards of the United States was emphasized on Wednesday by Charles Piez, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in a statement commending the work of the state councils of defense in furthering the campaign of education by which it is aimed to recruit the labor needed to carry on the work of shipbuilding. Mr. Piez's statement follows:

"The work of the state councils of defense and of the agents of the Public Service Reserve in enrolling 250,000 skilled workmen for the United States shipyard volunteers is of paramount importance in the early winning of the war, for on earnest labor depends the early construction of our merchant fleets."

"Within 60 days three huge government yards will be completed, and soon thereafter more than 60,000 workmen will be required to furnish for them the three eight-hour shifts necessary if these yards are to turn out their ships according to schedule."

"The Shipping Board now has 714 shipyards; 302 are for wooden ships and 412 are for steel construction. The yards in which they are established are only working one eight-hour shift per day, six days a week. This is monstrous. If we are to keep ahead of the submarine we must run three shifts per day 52 weeks in the year."

MAJOR-GENERAL AMES BEFORE COMMITTEE

Maj.-Gen. Butler Ames, commander of the State guard, appeared before the House committee on ways and means today to give that body information relative to the methods of conducting his department and the expenditures that had been made in the formation of it.

Major-General Ames explained that all the money expended had come from funds allotted by the Governor's Council or the public safety department under authority of the Legislature and disclaimed any responsibility for mismanagement should any have developed.

"Special duty pay" given certain officers of the guard came in for comment. Maj.-General Ames was asked why this compensation should be larger than that ordinarily given officers. He said that it was for extraordinary services rendered by them. Asked to estimate the number of officers who received this form of reimbursement, he replied that no one answer would be applicable to all officers, as the times during which they were on special duty varied.

BOMB CASE TRIAL TO BE PROCEEDED WITH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Against the protest of the district attorney's office, Superior Judge George H. Cabaniss has ordered the district attorney to proceed with the trial of Israel Weinberg on Feb. 13.

Weinberg is one of the defendants in the San Francisco Preparedness Day bomb cases and has been acquitted on one of the indictments charging him with complicity in the crime. The district attorney wished to await the outcome of the appeal of Thomas J. Mooney.

HEARING ON FORD RIVER ROAD

Authority for the Ford River Shipbuilding Company to sell its private railroad, connecting the New Haven road with the ship construction plant on Quincy Bay, was sought by Frederick B. Greenhalge, representing the corporation, before the legislative Railroads Committee today. He said that the bill was framed to allow the transfer of the private railroad as it now exists to a corporation which is now in the process of formation so that the railroad may be used for a feeder for the water terminal which the Waterways Commission is developing on the Quincy flats at Ford River.

JITNEY REGULATION SOUGHT

A demand for further regulation of jitneys was made today before the Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs by citizens of Nahant. F. C. Wilson, the chairman of the board of selectmen, put in the case for the town, declared that the jitneys there reaped a harvest during the summer months, but in the winter did nothing and succeeded only in wrecking the trolley service for the townspeople in the winter. L. F. Sherman, chairman of the Nahant committee on transportation, followed Mr. Wilson and emphasized the arguments made by him.

COAL COMPANY GETS SWITCH

In answer to a petition of the Metropolitan Coal Company the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, in an order handed down today, authorizes the establishment of switch connections between the Boston & Albany Railroad and land owned by the coal company running from Chestnut Hill Avenue back to the Chestnut Hill pumping station. Commissioner Everett E. Stone dissents from the finding.

AMUSEMENTS

S. K. RATCLIFFE

Noted English Journalist and Lecturer (Arrived at an Atlantic Port this week)

At His First Public Appearance This Season

Saturday Evening, Feb 9th, at 8:00

WILL DISCUSS EFFECT OF AMERICA'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR

LORIMER HALL, TREMONT TEMPLE

All Seats 50c—Tickets now on sale.

THEATRICAL

PLYMOUTH THEATRE

WM. COLLIER

## LUMBER AND SHIP BOARD EXPERIENCES

Presence of Newspaper Men at New York Dinner at Which Subject Is Discussed Taken to Indicate Government Attitude

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Renewed consideration of the shipping problem that now confronts the Government and people of the United States, has been brought up by the dinner given for Edward N. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Secretary of the Council of National Defense at Delmonico's last Friday. Very little was allowed to be said concerning this dinner at the time, but it now develops that the list of guests was made up from leading newspapers, news associations and periodicals in the principal Eastern cities.

At this dinner there was some pretty frank talk about the Shipping Board's experiences with the lumber interests in getting out materials for wooden ships, and some plain statements were made as to the conditions that now confront the Shipping Board and the needs of the situation in the immediate future. It is felt that the dinner marks the growing tendency on the part of administrative officials to confer with the leading representatives of American journalism and thereby to reach the people of the country quite directly.

Among those present at this dinner were the following: Lawrence F. Abbot, of The Outlook; Frederick W. Allen, of Collier's Weekly; A. J. Baldwin, vice-president of the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company; C. F. Brainerd, publisher, of the Washington Herald; Grosvenor B. Clarkson, secretary of the Council of National Defense; Frank Cobb, editor of The New York World; Judge William N. Cohen; Herbert Croly, editor of The New Republic; R. J. Cuddihy, of the Funk & Wagnalls publications; Allan Dawson, editor of The New York Globe; Finley Peter Dunne, editor of Collier's Weekly; Wilfred J. Funk, of Funk & Wagnalls publications; Ogden Mills Reid, publisher of The New York Tribune; W. W. Hawkins, vice-president and general manager of United Press Associations; Arthur M. Howe, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle; Karl V. S. Howland, president of the Independent Corporation; Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board; Edward C. Johnston, resident manager of the Western Newspaper Union; George McAnany, executive manager of The New York Times; Bradford Merrill, publisher of The New York American; Dr. Charles R. Miller, editor of The New York Times; Charles



# COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## COLUMBIA PLANS FOR ITS FENCERS

Blue and White to Take Part in More Meets This Year Than Usual—No Veterans Are Available for the Varsity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Columbia University has arranged a more elaborate fencing schedule than usual this season. While none of last year's team remain, a great deal of skill has been developed in practice since November, and the prospects are considered bright.

S. W. Allison, mainstay of the Columbia team a year ago, who came in third in the Intercollegiate Fencing League championship tournament was graduated last June. Stephen Valentine went into aviation and L. Arnaud, the third fencer, has not returned to college.

Acting captain of the team this year is H. W. Forster. Both he and the manager, M. J. Bloomer Jr. were in the freshman team a year ago. The third man is J. Horcasitas, who has fenced in New York Military Academy. The Columbia team is further handicapped this season by the loss of the coach, James Murray, who has been training fencers at the University for several years. Murray left last week for France where he will be stationed with the Y. M. C. A. No permanent coach will be appointed to succeed him because of the already heavy deficit. Dr. R. H. McElwain will fill in and give the team what assistance it needs. Dr. McElwain learned fencing in Europe. He is on the Columbia economics faculty.

War will make further alterations in the plans of the team. Instead of holding the intercollegiate contests at the Astor, the events will be held at the Columbia gymnasium this year.

The Columbia freshmen are having great difficulty in arranging a schedule because other colleges have abandoned their first-year squads on account of the war. Formerly the freshmen at Columbia have had contests with Yale University, University of Pennsylvania and with several other teams. This year the only meet so far scheduled will be with New York Military Academy.

The university schedule which opened Saturday evening, Feb. 2, with the contest for the Marquette trophy in the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, includes the following games: Feb. 9—French Y. M. C. A.; 13—Stevens Institute, at Columbia; 20—New York Turn Verein; 23—Yale University, at Columbia; March 1—University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; 2—Annapolis Academy, at Annapolis; 5—Yale University, at New Haven; 16—Intercollegiate championships, at Columbia.

## WASHINGTON IS AN EASY WINNER

Defeats University of Nebraska in Missouri Valley Conference Basketball Game, 44 to 14

M. V. CONFERENCE STANDING			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Missouri	6	0	1.000
Kansas S. A. C.	3	1	.750
Kansas	4	2	.667
Washington	2	2	.500
Iowa State College	0	3	.000
Drake	0	5	.000
Nebraska	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Washington University basketball team easily defeated the University of Nebraska five here tonight in the first Missouri Valley Conference athletic contest between the two schools in seven years. The local team held a safe lead throughout the game, and won 44 to 14. Coach Rutherford sent three substitutes into the game after his team had acquired a safe lead. Eight of the visitors' points came from goals from the foul line. The summary:

WASHINGTON		NEBRASKA	
Duncker, I. F.	16	Spears, Adkins	1
Benway, Miller, R. F.	11	Schellenberg	1
Marquard, C. C.	10	Hubka, Cerhart	1
Kamp, Redden, I. G.	7	Jackson	1
Stapleton, Russe, R. G.	1	Thomas	1

Score—Washington University 44, University of Nebraska 14. Goals from field—Marquard 6, Duncker 4, Benway 3, Stapleton 3, Kamp 2, for Washington; Jackson, Gerhart, Schellenberg, for Nebraska. Goals from foul—Marquard 8, for Washington; Jackson 8, for Nebraska. Referee—Allen, Warrensburg. Time—20-minute halves.

## DE ORO BEATS KIECKHEFER

CHICAGO, Ill.—Alfred De Oro overcame a 12-point lead and defeated Kieckhefer of Chicago, 50 to 42, Wednesday night in the first block of their match for the world's three-cushion billiard championship. De Oro, apparently beaten for more than half of the game, played in wonderful form, scoring 23 points in 20 innings. The game went 65 innings, De Oro getting a high run of 8 and Kieckhefer one of 6.

## MIXED FOUR-SOME EVENT HELD

BELLEFAIR HEIGHTS, Fla.—A mixed foursome event here Wednesday was won by Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Thorne of New York, 94-12-82. Miss Harriet Sheppard of Hartford, and D. Martin of New York and Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Kennedy of Dubois, Pa. tied for second place with 99-16-83. Hamilton Kerr played in his first tournament for over a year, Wednesday.

## CRESCENT A. C. WINS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Crescent Athletic Club basketball team defeated the Lehigh University five at Brooklyn, Wednesday, 22 to 11.

## ANDOVER SEVEN IS THE FAVORITE

Will Oppose Phillips Exeter Hockey Team Next Saturday—Harvard Freshmen Winners

Schoolboy hockey followers are eagerly awaiting the annual clash between the Phillips Exeter and the Phillips Andover Academy sevens, scheduled for Saturday afternoon at Exeter, N. H. A comparison of the strength of the rival teams as shown by the exhibition games played thus far, makes Andover the better team, and for the first time since the two schools have played hockey, the Massachusetts academy will enter the fray a favorite.

Captain Powers is expected to play rover for the New Hampshire boys and the Andover players will find him one of the cleverest forwards they have opposed this winter.

In a game on the Charlesbank rink, Wednesday afternoon, the Harvard freshman seven outplayed the Rindge Technical School team, winning by a score of 7 to 0. Captain Bigelow played for the first time since the Phillips Exeter Academy game, and was conspicuous with his speed and accuracy in shooting, he getting five of the seven goals. Humphrey and Buntin also did excellent work for the Harvard team, making frequent dashes into their opponents' territory.

In a game replete with stirring plays, the Noble and Greenough seven defeated Middlesex School on Batesman Pond, Concord, Wednesday afternoon, 4 to 1. The boys from Boston played the best hockey which they have shown this season, and through their team play and timely passing, annexed an easy victory.

Hooper, Hill and Captain Rice played a fine game for the victors, while Hill in the goal was directly instrumental in keeping the tally of the home team low. For Middlesex School Duncan, Thayer and Carnegie excelled.

Milton Academy shut out Stone School team at Cunningham Rink, East Milton, by the score of 8 to 0. Milton is superior to Stone School in all branches of the game and won without much effort.

Stone School players claimed that many of Milton Academy's points were won on forward passes which the officials did not detect. Captain Page, Hastings, Humphrey and Lincoln contributed the feature work for the academy, while Carter, Allen and Corcoran starred for Stone School.

## UNGER CAPTURES CLASS C TITLE

With One More Game Yet to Play He Is Sure of Amateur Billiard Championship

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS			
	Won	Lost	H. A. V.
F. A. Unger	6	0	5-15-17
R. McGowan	3	2	5
L. A. Servatius	3	2	4-1-32
J. Neustadt	3	3	4
G. W. Spear	3	4	4-14-34
S. Brussell	3	4	4-6-32
F. W. Boyd	2	4	5-5-29
A. Gardner	1	5	4-9-32

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Although he still has another game to play in the championship tournament, F. A. Unger captured the United States Class C amateur 18.2 ballline billiard title of 1918 Wednesday evening when he defeated Augustus Gardner, 150 to 125. This gave Unger six straight victories, and as he has only one more game to play while his nearest rival has lost two contests, Unger is sure of the title.

The executive committee of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players ruled Wednesday that all of the games in which John Lange competed should be ruled out of the event just as if they were not played. Lange was forced to withdraw from the tournament several days ago. He had to his credit victories over L. A. Servatius and Augustus Gardner and had been defeated by Joseph Neustadt, G. W. Spear, and Unger. The cancellation of these defeats and victories has brought about quite a change in the standing of the players. Servatius moves into a tie for second place with the Neustadt and Spear are forced to lower positions by the decision.

Unger was hardly in his best form for the crucial game Wednesday night. The realization that by a victory he could become national champion perhaps worked to detrimental effect. At any rate, he started off with a string of errors that did not promise well. Gardner was not playing well either, but he held his rival closely and at one point they were tied at 60 each. A little later Unger broke forth into a pretty bit of balk-line play and with a cluster of 25 forced ahead, and from then to the close maintained the commanding position. The average for the victor was 3.15-45, and that for Gardner was 2.37-44. The scores:

F. A. Unger	2 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 19 0
A. Gardner	0 0 13 4 1 0 2 0 3 4 10 25 1 1 1 19
Average	3-15-45. High run—25.
A. Gardner	1 0 0 2 2 0 6 2 0 6 0 0 3
Average	4 5 1 0 9 11 0 0 2 12 2 4 0 7 0 8 0
Average	0 0 11 12 0 3 7 2 3 5. Total—125.
Average	2-37-44. High run—12.

## NEW MEXICAN DEPARTMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—The new Mexican Department of Contraloria has been created in the Mexican Cabinet to have under its charge all business pertaining to the handling of the funds of the Government.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Fred Snodgrass, formerly outfielder for the New York and Boston National League baseball clubs, who played with the Vernon Club of the Pacific Coast League last summer, has announced that he will not play professional baseball this summer.

Three athletic instructors at Princeton have been appointed staff officers in the Princeton Reserve Officers' Training Corps with the rank of first lieutenants. They are F. W. Luehring, coach of the basketball team, William Foggitt and F. T. Dawson.

The announcement that no baseball players in the United States naval service will be granted furloughs this summer does not come as any surprise. It is not at all likely that any of the players themselves asked to be relieved from war duties. War service comes before baseball playing.

Coach W. E. Meanwell, formerly basketball instructor at University of Wisconsin, is certainly meeting with success at the University of Missouri. His short passing game has been played in the Missouri Valley Conference for the first time this winter and it resulted in six straight victories for the Missourians.

This is the first year that the present United States squash tennis trophy has been up for competition. It is the third three-year trophy offered. Dr. Alfred Stillman 2nd of the Harvard Club of New York winning the first one outright in 1914 after it had been four years and E. S. Winston, also of the Harvard Club, removing the second in 1917. George Whitney is the other holder of the championship which he won in 1913.

## MISS BJURSTEDT IN SEMI-FINALS

Former Norway Lawn Tennis Champion Defeats Present Title Holder of That Country

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt, former champion of Norway and present champion of the United States, had an easy time winning her third-round match in the annual women's invitation indoor lawn tennis tournament of the Heights Casino Wednesday afternoon from Mrs. Johan Rogge, present champion of Norway, 6-0, 6-1.

This victory placed Miss Bjurstedt in the semi-final round of the tournament. The other two who advanced to semi-final round brackets were Miss Eleanor Goss and Miss Florence Ballin. The former defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood easily by a score of 6-4, 6-2, and Miss Ballin triumphed over Mrs. W. H. Pritchard at 6-1, 6-2.

The match between Miss Bjurstedt and Mrs. Rogge was the center of interest. It was not expected that the latter would be able to defeat her countrywoman from Norway, but it was expected that she would give Miss Bjurstedt a hard contest before conceding the victory. But this was not the case as Mrs. Rogge was outplayed from start to finish.

It is doubtful if Miss Bjurstedt ever played a stronger game indoors than she did Wednesday. Her hard drives nicked the lines at the corners. Hereafter she has been content to stay in the deep court for the greater part of a match. Yesterday she advanced to the forecourt on numerous occasions and volleyed by Mrs. Rogge for placement aces.

The victory of Miss Goss over Mrs. Wood came up to expectations. The latter was comparatively outclassed before the severe game played by Miss Goss, and especially was she puzzled by sharp service which Miss Goss sent over. The few games that Mrs. Wood did get were obtained because she played consistently to Miss Goss' backhand, which now and then showed a bit of weakness. The summaries:

SINGLES, THIRD ROUND:  
Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. Johan Rogge, 6-0, 6-1.  
Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. R. L. Wood, 6-4, 6-2.

Miss Florence Ballin defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, 6-1, 6-2.

DOUBLES, FIRST ROUND:  
Miss Florence Ballin and Mrs. S. F. Weaver defeated Mrs. Theodore Cassebeer and Miss Carona Winn, 9-7, 1-6, 6-4.

Mrs. R. L. Wood and Miss Eleanor Goss defeated Mrs. E. V. Lynch and Miss Adele Cragin, 6-1, 6-3.

Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Mrs. Johan Rogge defeated Miss Brown and Miss Curtis, 6-4, 6-3.

Mrs. D. C. Mills and Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. E. Sohst and Mrs. M. B. Huff, 6-0, 6-2.

## VACATIONISTS URGED TO WORK ON FARMS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A plan to put the summer vacationist at work on the farms has been outlined by Dr. John C. Frazee, agent of the Federal Government to handle this form of civilian service, with Robert W. Mayer of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. Frazee is quoted by the Public Ledger as saying:

"If we want to have the crops in this State that we had last year, the farm labor experts here are agreed that not only the high and college students must be sent to the farms, but that the vacationist and the women must also join the ranks of the farmer. It is imperative that these classes be recruited."

## GUARDS TO SAW WOOD

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The proposal that Minneapolis and St. Paul home guard members devote holiday Mondays to sawing and distributing fuel wood to reduce the demand for coal has been approved by Judge J. F. McGee, State Fuel Administrator, says The Minneapolis Journal.

## NEW YORK GETS TWO TOURNEYS

Athletic Club of That City Is to Stage Class 'B' and Pocket Billiard Championship Events

NEW YORK, N. Y.—This city will stage the United States Class B 18.2 ballline amateur championship billiard tournament and the pocket billiard championship as the two events have been awarded to the New York Athletic Club. This award was made at a conference between the officials of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players and the New York Athletic Club this week.

The Class B tournament is to begin the week of Feb. 18, according to announcement made by R. P. Domschke, chairman of the committee in charge of that tournament. Miss C. C. Haywood, the Philadelphia girl billiard player, will not compete. She wrote to the committee that her exhibitions for the war fund made it impossible for her to compete for the title this season. Entries have been received from Charles White, the champion; Julian Rice, the Columbia University student; David Weiner, G. T. Moon Jr., and if the grand average of F. A. Unger in the Class C championship tournament nearing its finish at Brooklyn, entitles him to the privilege, he will enter.

The national pocket billiard championship date is not positively decided upon. Robert Weld, the chairman of the committee, says it will probably begin Monday, March 11.

## THREE REGATTAS ON THE CHARLES

New England Amateur Rowing Association Votes to Hold Its Regular Events This Year

July 4, Labor Day and Columbus Day, 1918, will have their usual rowing regattas on the Charles River, Boston, according to a vote taken at the annual meeting of the New England Amateur Rowing Association, held at the home of the Union Boat Club, Wednesday evening. In addition to the regattas, it is also planned by the association to do everything it can to encourage sports among the army and navy athletes.

While it is generally admitted that most of the clubs have been seriously handicapped through enlistments and the draft, it is thought that they can get enough rowers together this summer to warrant the holding of regattas. A feature of the races this summer will be events between sailors.

Nine clubs were represented at the meeting, and in the absence of G. B. Magrath, president of the association, Vice-President Charles Bertram presided. Officers for the current year were elected as follows:

Dr. G. B. Magrath of the Union Boat Club, president; Charles Bertram of the Falmouth Boat Club of Lynn, vice-president; J. P. Fox, St. Alphonsus Association, treasurer; J. J. Corrigan, East Boston Athletic Association Boat Club, secretary.

## MISS WELD WINS IN SKATING MATCH

NEW YORK, N. Y.—First place in the figure-skating competition held here Wednesday night, was awarded to Miss Theresa Weld of Boston, the judges being unanimous in their decision. Miss Weld won the amateur figure-skating championship last season. Other contenders for the first place were Mrs. S. R. Beresford and Miss Rosalie Dunn.

Miss Weld showed the same finished style which gave her the title last year, although Mrs. Beresford pressed the Boston girl hard for the honors with her athletic style, her strong, sweeping strokes carrying her the entire length of the rink. Miss Weld's victory over Mrs. Beresford establishes her as a skater of unusual ability, as the latter skater won the junior championship at St. Moritz in 1917, and won the trophy at the open competition in London in 1914.

The early part of the competition was given up to school skating in which there was little to choose between the skaters.

## WOMEN GOLFERS IN SEMI-FINAL ROUND

PINEHURST, N. C.—Semi-final round matches are scheduled for today in the annual St. Valentine's golf tournament for women on the links of the Pinehurst Country Club. First round matches were contested Wednesday and all of the favorites in the first eight won. The only close match was between Mrs. J. D. Armstrong and Mrs. M. E. Byrnes, won by Mrs. Armstrong by 3 up at the sixteenth. Mrs. J. V. Hurd, the medalist, defeated Miss Gertrude Thurston, 5 up.

All the matches in the second round were close. In the match between Mrs. G. M. Howard and Miss Gwendolyn Cummings, Mrs. Howard started 1 down, coming in, but succeeded in squaring the match on the home green. The first extra hole was halved and Mrs. Howard finally won at the twentieth.

## HARVARD INFORMALS TIE

The Harvard informal hockey team and the Wanderers of Boston played a tie game at the Boston Arena, Wednesday evening, the score ending 1 to 1 after two 15-minute periods and five minutes of overtime play. Boston College defeated Boston University in the second half of the double-header by a score of 3 to 1.

## NORTHWESTERN IS STRONG IN POOL

While Half of Last Year's Aquatic Squad Is in War Service, Coach Robinson Has Fine Prospects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

EVANSTON, Ill.—Northwestern University, which claimed a varsity swimming squad of 40 first-class men available for competition this year at the close of the 1917 championship season, has had that number cut to one-half. With some excellent new material from the freshman class of last season, however, Northwestern is now prepared to meet all opponents with its team of 20. Four members of the team are Western Conference title holders from 1917 or 1916, and the prospects for a successful season are bright, so bright in fact, that Coach Robinson has been unable to schedule dual meets with many of the Purple rivals of former years.

The sport of swimming is one in which Northwestern has been champion, year after year, and while classed as a "minor sport" at other of the Middle West Conference universities, is regarded as one of the major team sports at Northwestern. As a result of the emphasis on aquatics at Northwestern, while other "Big Ten" swimming teams have been badly disrupted by enlistments and war conditions, the Evanston university's coach has been able to preserve an aggregation which compares in point-winning ability with those of previous seasons. The competition will be made easier in the annual Conference championship meet, because University of Illinois has abandoned swimming, along with most of its other "minor sport" teams, and both Chicago and Wisconsin have badly weakened squads in swimming.

University of Minnesota was preparing to launch a swimming team last season, before the country entered the war; but the plan may now be dropped entirely until college athletic conditions are more favorable for taking up a new branch. This would make Northwestern's road to a championship even clearer.

"We lost 22 men of our last year's squad of 40 to various war pursuits," Coach Robinson said in discussing his team's chances with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "That means 50 per cent of our efficiency is gone. The chief strength of the team now lies in four men—Capt. Richard Simonson, F. D. Raymond, H. M. Grove and Ralph McDonald. All four are Conference champions of former seasons. In addition we have some men who placed in dual meets last winter, and promising new men from the freshman team last year. While these latter can win points this season, they cannot replace the stars who have gone to war."

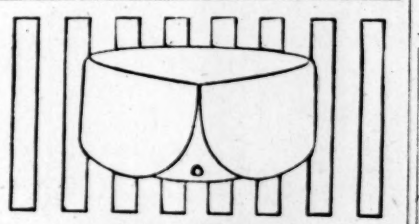
"The swimming team here has its own honor roll of 20 men who are now in some active military or naval service. Several of these were conference champions in their events. In giving those 20 men to war service, the Northwestern team lost most of its strength. But the men who are back training for competition, with Captain Simonson and a cluster of other stars to rely on, are ready to meet any college opponents."

"One of our handicaps for this season has been our inability to schedule dual meets with Chicago. We are still hoping to arrange this. The Northwestern team will meet Wisconsin at Madison, and also probably will hold a meet with the Chicago Athletic Association. Later a dual meet against the swimming team from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station may be arranged. Northwestern will probably enter some of its stars in match races against the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago."

"Our water basketball team will be a strong one, as Capt. Leonard Mulder, who played on the 1917 varsity football team, leads a squad which includes many of the mainstays of last season's water basketball winners. Mulder is one of the best men in the sport ever developed at Northwestern. There are more than a dozen other good men to help his team win."

Captain Simonson was not able to compete in the conference championship meet last winter, after being the team's star throughout the earlier part of the season. Simonson is the conference record holder for the quarter-mile distance, setting the record in the spring of 1916. He will compete this year in the 100-yard, 220-yard and quarter-mile free style races, plunge for distance and varsity relay.

The other stars of former teams, who are ranked by the coach next to Simonson on the 1918 squad, are Raymond, present conference back-stroke



## BOXFORD

A CONSERVATIVE LION STYLE WITH THE OVAL BUTTONHOLE A PRACTICAL FEATURE OF

**Lion Collars**  
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

## WHILE HALF OF LAST YEAR'S AQUATIC SQUAD IS IN WAR SERVICE, COACH ROBINSON HAS FINE PROSPECTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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The sport of swimming is one in which Northwestern has been champion, year after year, and while classed as a "minor sport" at other of the Middle West Conference universities, is regarded as one of the major team sports at Northwestern. As a result of the emphasis on aquatics at Northwestern, while other "Big Ten" swimming teams have been badly disrupted by enlistments and war conditions, the Evanston university's coach has been able to preserve an aggregation which compares in point-winning ability with those of previous seasons. The competition will be made easier in the annual Conference championship meet, because University of Illinois has abandoned swimming, along with most of its other "minor sport" teams, and both Chicago and Wisconsin have badly weakened squads in swimming.

University of Minnesota was preparing to launch a swimming team last season, before the country entered the war; but the plan may now be dropped entirely until college athletic conditions are more favorable for taking up a new branch. This would make Northwestern's road to a championship even clearer.

"We lost 22 men of our last year's squad of 40 to various war pursuits," Coach Robinson said in discussing his team's chances with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "That means 50 per cent of our efficiency is gone. The chief strength of the team now lies in four men—Capt. Richard Simonson, F. D. Raymond, H. M. Grove and Ralph McDonald. All four are Conference champions of former seasons. In addition we have some men who placed in dual meets last winter, and promising new men from the freshman team last year. While these latter can win points this season, they cannot replace the stars who have gone to war."

"The swimming team here has its own honor roll of 20 men who are now in some active military or naval service. Several of these were conference champions in their events. In giving those 20 men to war service, the Northwestern team lost most of its strength. But the men who are back training for competition, with Captain Simonson and a cluster of other stars to rely on, are ready to meet any college opponents."

"One of our handicaps for this season has been our inability to schedule dual meets with Chicago. We are still hoping to arrange this. The Northwestern team will meet Wisconsin at Madison, and also probably will hold a meet with the Chicago Athletic Association. Later a dual meet against the swimming team from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station may be arranged. Northwestern will probably enter some of its stars in match races against the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago."

"Our water basketball team will be a strong one, as Capt. Leonard Mulder, who played on the 1917 varsity football team, leads a squad which includes many of the mainstays of last season's water basketball winners. Mulder is one of the best men in the sport ever developed at Northwestern. There are more than a dozen other good men to help his team win."

Captain Simonson was not able to compete in the conference championship meet last winter, after being the team's star throughout the earlier part of the season. Simonson is the conference record holder for the quarter-mile distance, setting the record in the spring of 1916. He will compete this year in the 100-yard, 220-yard and quarter-mile free style races, plunge for distance and varsity relay.

The other stars of former teams, who are ranked by the coach next to Simonson on the 1918 squad, are Raymond, present conference back-stroke

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## INCOME FILING IS CALLED OBLIGATION

Internal Revenue Collector of Boston Says It Is as Much of National Duty as Reporting for Service on Draft Call

"The filing of income tax returns is as much a national obligation as the reporting for duty of a man drafted for service with the colors," said John P. Malley, collector of internal revenue in Boston. "As it stands, it is much a matter of the man or woman's own conscience. It is for him or her to determine just how far he or she is liable to the tax. A person must figure his own income, and if it reaches the figures named in the law, a faithful report must be made to the proper authority. 'This tax is distinctly a war measure,' he continued, 'and it will be in effect during the war. This is a people's tax, it reaches down into the pockets of the small wage-earner, and makes him a partner in the task of winning the war.'

Inquiries from various sources continue to come to the attention of the collector in assisting in making the final returns. "It is the duty of the guardian of an estate or an incompetent person required to render personal returns for and in behalf of the ward," one man writes.

The answer is that such return must be made under the same conditions as if the ward acted for himself, and in so doing the personal exemption to which the ward is entitled may be claimed.

"How may a citizen or resident of the United States secure the benefit of personal exemption to which he is entitled when receiving a payment of interest on bonds containing a so-called 'tax-free' or 'no deduction' clause?" asks another. In reply it is stated that by attaching to the interest certificate and claiming thereon the amount of exemption desired, this benefit may be obtained. The amount of personal exemption claimed on such certificates during any one calendar year is not to exceed the total amount of personal exemption to which one is entitled.

"I held an endowment life insurance policy upon which I paid premiums for 20 years. In 1917, that contract matured, and I received its face value, or \$1000. Must I return the entire amount received?" In such case a person is required to return only the difference between the aggregate amount of premium paid and the amount received upon maturity of the contract.

"I bought a patent for \$5000 which, under the patent laws of the United States, has five years yet to run. As the value of this patent depreciates each year on account of the exhaustion of the patent period, may a reduction be claimed?" Officials state that such a deduction may be allowed, the amount of such deduction being found by dividing the cost of the patent by the number of years it yet has to run.

## OBJECTS OF ART IN NORTHERN ITALY

Rome, Italy.—The assurance given recently by Capt. Ugo Ojetti to a representative of the press that there are few art treasures of any real importance left in the invaded Italian provinces may come as something of a relief to many people who are acquainted with Venice, if not with Friuli, and who have possibly been wondering, rather ruefully, what had befallen the Titian and the Lorenzo Lotto at Treviso, or the great Giorgione at Castelfranco, to mention only salient instances.

Capt. Ugo Ojetti, who has been entrusted since the beginning of the war with the care of all objects of art in the territory gained from the Austrians and in the Italian territory near the zone of operations, is evidently well qualified for his post. The elaborate means adopted for safeguarding monuments of art in the northern cities of Italy are well known and it now appears that equal care has been taken to remove all portable objects from a very large portion of Northern Italy, although just where the line has been drawn Captain Ojetti naturally declined to say. The enemy ought to have followed the example set by the Italians in dealing with objects of art in conquered territory, declared Captain Ojetti. Under his own supervision, far from suffering in any way, the museum at Aquileja had, during the Italian occupation, been furnished with electric light and a water supply, as well as a complete catalogue; protection from air raids had been given to valuable objects, and finally, in order to save them from the enemy's bombardments, they had been brought away a number of precious objects to a place of safety. Captain Ojetti declared that the German newspapers were speaking of an exhibition in Berlin of objects of art from the conquered Italian provinces, but that this removal was in no way justified as there had been no bombardment. At Aquileja, after 2½ years, everything was intact and better cared for than before, that was Italian civilization. Captain Ojetti remarked, however, that after two months, had been plundered, and that was German civilization.

In describing the exodus of precious objects from Northern Italy prior to the invasion, he said that in April, 1915, Corrado Ricci had begun this removal in Venice and Verona. Certain public authorities addressed a protest, however, to the Prime Minister and the work was stopped. Later, when the Minister for War sent Captain Ojetti to Venice at the beginning of the war, the work went forward again under his supervision. He went

on to describe how, during the Austrian offensive of 1916, with the approval of the Supreme Command and the Minister for Public Instruction, he had organized the removal of objects of art from the valleys above Verona, from Valtellina, Valcamonica, and Friuli. If some few precious objects still remained in Friuli and Carnia it was owing to an order from the Government which had stopped the work because some deputy or Senator had complained that it would alarm the population. Captain Ojetti's reply that the "population" had very often never crossed the threshold of their local museums will be appreciated by those who know that part of the world in which the population is apt to regard its art treasures, frankly, as so much "stuff for foreigners."

However, in spite of difficulties of that nature, Captain Ojetti declared, very little of any value remained in the conquered provinces in the shape of public property belonging either to the State, the provinces or the communes. He could not say quite as much with regard to private property, and this he attributed to the absence of any satisfactory catalogue of the art treasures in these provinces. He and his assistants had had to work as best they could with the help of incomplete catalogues and ancient guide books, he said, and sometimes they were not able to find the thing they were looking for and at others they had discovered unexpected treasures. Certain private collections had remained behind in spite of all their efforts, and notably a valuable library of illuminated manuscripts and documents belonging to the Manin family at Passariano, near Campoformido. Their work had been carried out not only beyond the Piave, but at Treviso, Padua, Asolo, Bassano and through the countryside down to a line which he refused to specify. Captain Ojetti, in speaking of the ruthlessness shown by the Germans, declared that when incendiary bombs had set the villa of Soderini di Nervesa, frescoed by Tiepolo, on fire, and efforts were being made to salvage some of the precious contents, the enemy, who could see what was going on, endeavored by their fire to prevent the work of rescue.

## EXISTENCE OF DWARF ELEPHANTS KNOWN

LONDON, England.—An interesting account given by a correspondent of The Times of the arrival in London of two specimens of dwarf elephants, which in adult specimens attain no greater height than about 5 ft. 6 in. to 6 ft. or about half the height at the shoulder of the ordinary African elephant. These extraordinary elephants were found in the Congo country. One complete specimen is to be offered to the Natural History Museum, at South Kensington. The destination of the other is at present undetermined. Both are evidently full-grown beasts, the molars being much worn from many years of use. The legs, ears and tails are of distinctive character, and there can, one believes, be no doubt that the specimens of this invaluable zoological find are destined to be classified by naturalists as a completely new species of elephant.

There have been rumors for some years past of an African dwarf elephant, but hitherto no real evidences of the fact have reached this country. The tusks of the two animals, which are very dark and show strong signs of wear and tear and of exposure to a moist or muddy habitat, are extraordinarily small. Those of the female weigh no more than two pounds the pair, while the tusks of the male reach seven pounds the pair. The tusks of a well-grown African bull elephant from the region of the great central lakes often attain as much as 110 pounds apiece, or 220 pounds the pair, while in particularly fine examples a single tusk has been known to scale the enormous weight of 180 pounds. It will be seen, therefore, how puny are the tusks of the new dwarf elephant.

By the natives of the region from which these very interesting mammals have been received this dwarf species is known as the "swimming" or "water" elephant, pretty conclusive testimony that these animals, as their discolored trunks show, are found in a watery habitat. A few years ago much interest was evinced in the accounts brought to Europe of a "Bambou" dwarf elephant, found in the Rukiga district of the Eastern Congo by Dr. C. H. Marshall, of the Anglo-Belgian Boundary Commission; but this was apparently a considerably bigger race, the measurement at the shoulder of an adult female reaching 3 ft. 9 in., while the tusks scaled respectively 12 lbs and 15 lbs. apiece. It would seem, therefore, that the new specimens are the real pygmies among African elephants, while the "Bambou" race occupies a position midway between the pygmy and the big species.

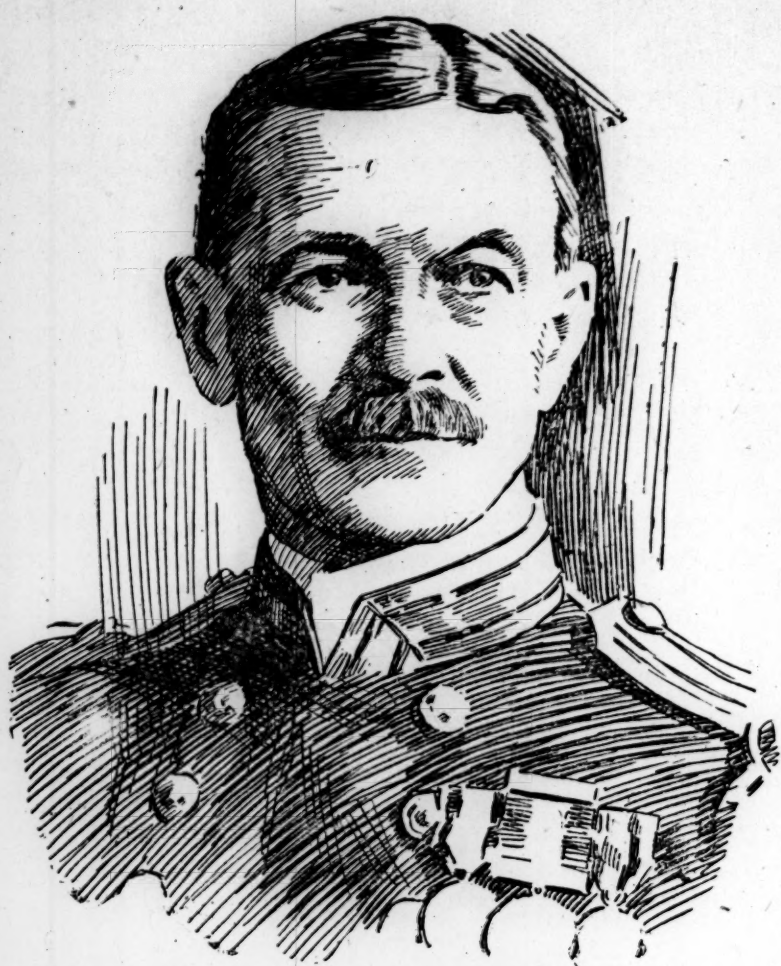
## GIFT TO TOKYO UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Increased mutual understanding among the educated elements of the Japanese and American people is the purpose for which A. Barton Hepburn, chairman of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank, has donated funds to the Imperial University of Tokyo for the foundation and endowment of a chair in the study of the Constitution, history and diplomacy of the United States.

## OKLAHOMA PATRIOTIC LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Oklahoma Patriotic League will soon be given a charter and will then perfect a state-wide organization in the schools. R. H. Wilson, state superintendent of public instruction, has announced. The league is composed of school children and will cooperate with other patriotic organizations.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Harris & Ewing  
Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N.

Recently named commandant of the first naval district will have his headquarters in Boston

## EXTRAVAGANCES OF ELEVATED TAKEN UP

Massachusetts Public Service Commission Report Classes Contract With West End as "Reasonably Necessary"

The Public Service Commission of Massachusetts has made a report to the Legislature on the Boston Elevated Railway Company, with particular reference to whether the act which limits it to a 5-cent fare should be repealed. A special study was made for the commission by John A. Beeler, street railway expert, to determine if the net income of the company could be increased by improved operation. The Christian Science Monitor presents the substance of the two reports in a series of brief articles. The first appeared Jan. 6; the second is printed today.

"There have been faults in management, extravagances and instances of bad judgment, but the company has provided a great and costly system of transportation and has continually enlarged the service which a passenger may receive for a 5-cent fare," says the commission's report. Some of the faults and extravagances are touched upon.

Concerning the contract by which the Elevated pays 8 per cent on the preferred and 7 per cent on the common stock of the West End Street Railway Company, and the capitalization of the Elevated and West End companies, the commission makes little comment, beyond the statement that all securities of the first-named, and all since 1897 of the second, have been approved as "reasonably necessary" for lawful purposes by the commission or its predecessor, the Board of Railroad Commissioners.

"Up to Aug. 31, 1912, all capital expenditures of the Elevated were, in effect, certified and approved by the Board of Railroad Commissioners." Since that date expenditures of \$8,420,608 have not been fully checked; but "it is safe to say that, in general, they have been properly made."

From such knowledge as it has of past transactions, the commission "is of the opinion that the chief criticism which may be offered of the capital expenditures is that certain large contracts were made upon a percentage basis rather than by competitive bids."

It is shown that the company has failed to follow a proper policy of keeping up its equipment. "It is clear that depreciation has been neglected," says the commission. "If it had not been, roadbed and track would be in first-class condition, rolling stock, shops and car houses would be reasonably modern, and no abandoned property would stand upon the books."

During the year ending June 30, 1917, the Elevated spent \$187,447.08 for legal expenses. The city of Boston in 1916 spent only \$68,076, including fees of expert witnesses and all office expenses; the State of Massachusetts spent only \$60,266.28. The commission thinks "it ought to be possible" to reduce this.

It questions the propriety of an Elevated investment of \$332,000 in Boston & Suburban coupon notes which it describes as "not readily marketable, nor a suitable investment for a liquid fund."

The company carries a large cash balance, varying from nearly \$4,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1915, to more than \$1,000,000 on the corresponding date in 1917. It gets only 2 per cent as a rule, 3 per cent in some cases. The commission reminds it that the city of New York did much better by asking for bids.

Mr. Beeler, in his report, takes up the shortcomings of the service from the operating point of view.

## FIRST NAVAL DISTRICT OFFICE OPENED TODAY

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, U.S.N., arrived in Boston today and met with Capt. William R. Rush, commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, before opening his office in the yard as commandant of the first naval district. Admiral Wood is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., although his home at the present time is in Washington, D. C. Graduating from the United States Naval Academy in 1882 he received appointment as ensign, gradually rising to the rank of captain in 1911.

While in command of the United States Coast Survey Steamer Patterson he served in various stations and did considerable Asiatic duty. In 1892-3 H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, appointed him an aide, and upon the completion of that service he became associated with Rear Admiral J. G. Walker as flag secretary.

After being stationed in Newport, R. I., Rear-Admiral Wood experienced considerable active service during the Spanish-American War, and at its close the command of the battleship Massachusetts was given to him. Later he was appointed as assistant to the inspector of the third lighthouse district at Tompkinsville, N. Y.

Other positions held by him at various times include the command of several ships, beside filling executive offices at the Naval War College and on the General Board of the Navy Department.

## BILL AFFECTING LABOR DEEPLY

New York Measure Would Suspend All Provisions of Labor Law During Period of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Consumers League has announced that it will again vigorously oppose what it calls the renewed efforts of Senator Elton R. Brown "to destroy the laws that have been won for the protection of women and children in industry in this State."

Senator Brown has introduced at Albany a bill which would give the Industrial Commission power to suspend any or all provisions of the labor law during the period of the war and for two months thereafter. It is the same bill he introduced in the last session, when it was passed by both houses and its enactment was prohibited only by the veto of Governor Whitman. The bill would give absolute power to the commission to suspend, at its discretion, the laws regulating the hours and conditions with regard to the employment of women and children.

Governor Whitman said, in vetoing the measure: "Of course, it is of supreme importance that every man and woman shall be willing to make every necessary sacrifice in this great world war in which our country is to take so conspicuous and unselfish a part, but if we are to attain the greatest measure of efficiency in our preparation and in our prosecution of the war, we must not permit our people who are engaged in industrial pursuits to become apprehensive that the standards erected for their protection will be set aside; and we must not permit our industrial population to have cause to feel that the war's burdens and sacrifices may rest most heavily upon the shoulders of those least able to bear them."

The league points out that President Wilson has said: "As the labor situation created by the war develops I am more interested than ever, if that were possible, in throwing all the safeguards possible around the labor of men and women and children, in order that no intolerable or injurious burden may be placed upon them."

## BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

Members of the Business Women's Club are to be addressed on the federal income tax on Monday evening by a speaker from the office of the collector of internal revenue.

## DAYLIGHT LAW AS COAL SAVER

Prof. Willson of Harvard Says Plan Will Be Adopted by Congress Aside From This Consideration as War Measure

According to Robert Wheeler Willson, professor of astronomy at Harvard, the present coal situation in the United States offers an excellent reason why the daylight-saving-plan should be adopted. Apart from this consideration, it will be adopted presently as a war measure, he says; and he predicts that Congress will order the clocks of the country put ahead one hour through the coming summer.

Much of the saving in fuel under the new plan will come as a result of the reduction in the amount of artificial light used, he said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He cited figures prepared by Robert L. Brunet, a public service engineer of Providence, R. I., whose estimate for a five-month period of daylight saving was that lighting bills would be cut down to about one third what they are at present. The city of Providence alone, said Mr. Brunet, would save \$62,000, and for the whole United States the saving would be \$40,000,000, which would include fuel as well as lighting bills.

No estimate has been offered of the number of tons of coal saved, but it is apparent it would be large. In England the Central Committee for the Disposal of Coal unanimously passed a resolution urging the Government to adopt the daylight-saving plan, in order to save coal. Professor Willson, who prepared the astronomical data on the subject for the special committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce on the daylight-saving plan, of which he was a member, and in other ways has worked for the adoption of the scheme, does not believe five months would be long enough. After giving this phase of the subject a good deal of study, he is prepared to recommend that it be seven months—from the middle of March to the middle of October.

To reach this conclusion required much work in the preparation of figures to learn how the change would affect communities in all parts of the country, and determine which dates likely would be of greatest general advantage. The United States, Professor Willson said, being farther south than England, can extend its daylight-saving period longer and get more benefit from the plan.

The question when the change in time should begin, and when end, Professor Willson said, is one to which all communities in the country should be giving thought, as it is the next important point to be settled, the adoption of the plan appearing to be assured. To assist those who are interested, wherever they live in the United States, in determining how their days will be divided between sunlight and darkness under the new plan, so that they may formulate their views, he has completed a series of tables by means of which a person may ascertain approximately the time of sunrise and sunset in his locality on any day. With this, every one will be able to tell something of how it will affect him.

In Boston, it has been estimated, an hour's saving of artificial light each day for 40 weeks would mean a saving of 14 cents a week, or \$5.60 a year, per family; and estimating 145,000 families, it would bring the amount saved for Boston proper to \$812,000, and more than twice that for Greater Boston.

## Daylight-Saving Bill

President of Boston Chamber of Commerce Urges Early Action

Henry I. Harriman, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said today that the United States House of Representatives should act immediately upon the Senate bill for the nationwide adoption of the daylight-saving plan. Mr. Harriman said that estimates made by expert engineers showed the adoption of this plan would save 300,000 tons of coal per annum in New England alone.

"The Chamber of Commerce is on record in favor of daylight saving," he said. "A special committee headed by A. L. Filene and composed of some of the leading business, professional men and labor leaders of Boston, have investigated the subject most thoroughly and have issued a report, which to me, presents an unanswerable argument in favor of the plan. Personally I believe that the House of Representatives should be urged

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A choice and varied selection of Gingham, Voiles and Shirtings

to act favorably upon the Senate bill at the earliest possible moment. Every day lost is a further means of reduction of New England's rapidly dwindling coal supply."

"Large producers of electricity and their lighting peak and power peak overlapping at the end of the day in November, December and January. The adoption of the daylight saving plan would tend to decrease this overlapping of peak loads and enable the producing electric companies to accept business that they now have to decline, or add new machinery to handle. Many electrical companies, owing to this overlapping, have a surplus of machinery which is necessarily idle much of the time. They only use 50 per cent of their equipment 90 per cent of the time owing to this condition," he said.

## MR. TAFT BARS POLITICS IN WAR

Former President Tells Soldiers People of United States Are Americans—Warns of Foes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, appeared on Feb. 1 before soldiers at Camp Gordon with a warning against "whispering traitors." These are they, he said, who claim to be thorough Americans, add that they want America to win the war, but then add also their opinion that this country should never have gotten into it.

The former President is making a tour of military camps. He recently concluded a stay of two days at Camp Jackson, in South Carolina, made a short stop at Augusta, Ga., and came to Atlanta, where he was the guest and speaker at a luncheon given by Atlanta men at the Capital City Club. Later he began his series of addresses at Camp Gordon.

In his address to the soldiers, Mr. Taft paid many compliments to the United States Army, and later reviewed the reasons for the entrance of the United States into the war. "Today," he declared, "there are no Democrats or Republicans. We are only Americans. On our side is democracy. England, France, Italy, all democratically governed countries, are as democratic as we. Together we do not wish to force democracy down the throats of the German people. They can do as they please in their own country, but we are going to end Germany's power of war domination in the world."

## LECTURE COURSE ON ITALY

A broader understanding of modern Italy is the aim of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston in giving a series of five lectures by persons in close touch with Italian progress. On Feb. 14, the first of the lectures will be given by Prof. Vittorio Falorsi of the Italian embassy at Washington, who will explain "The Italians of Today." Another phase of Italian life will be shown by the Rev. Henry C. Sartorio of Christ Church on Feb. 21, who will speak on "The Soul of Italy." Dr. Eugene A. Crockett of Boston will speak on Feb. 28, illustrating his "Experiences of an American Officer with the Italian Army in Albania and Italy," with stereopticon slides. William Roscoe Thayer, biographer of Cavour, will speak on "Italy's Last Half-Century," on March 7 and Miss Eleanor M. Colleton will end the series on March 14 with an address on "The Italian Immigrant in America: an Asset or a Liability?"

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## ENFORCEMENT OF DRY LAW PLANNED

Leading Manufacturers and Business Men of New Hampshire to Confer on Question of Making Prohibition Effective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—To make prohibition effective when it becomes operative in New Hampshire, May 1, leading manufacturers and business men from all sections of the State have been called to a conference to be held at the State House on Feb. 28. The New Hampshire Anti-Saloon League has received assurance that some one representing practically every industry and occupation will be present, in addition to Governor Keyes and other state officials.

The idea of the conference will be to present to the business and commercial interests this question: Shall New Hampshire have real prohibition? The Rev. J. H. Robbins, secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, has collected from several prohibition states a mass of testimony from employers of labor and other leading men in industry regarding the good effects of prohibition upon their business.

New Hampshire had a prohibitory law previous to 1903 but it was not enforced, and the general public, disgusted with a prohibition that did not prohibit, repealed the law and adopted local option. Last year the local option law was repealed and a bona fide prohibitory law, said to be the strictest law of its kind in the country, was enacted. To maintain the law against the campaign that is already under way to repeal it, the Anti-Saloon League believes a vigorous enforcement is needed and this enforcement can only come through efficient public officers backed by strong sentiment.

Proximity of licensed saloons in Massachusetts cities to the southern part of this State will be an obstacle to proper law enforcement. It is expected that liquor will be carried over the State line in automobiles unless officials are alert. The law provides for the appointment by the Governor of an official whose duty will be to enforce the law and who will have great authority in doing so.

## ALIEN PROTESTED AS FOOD AGENT

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Verbal objection, to be followed by formal written protest, has been made at the Territorial Food Commission office against the commissioning as a district agent of a man declared to be a German subject and a German resident, George Buchholz, of Pukaia, Hawaii, according to the Honolulu Star-Bulletin.

## FREE ADVICE BY LAWYERS

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Members of the Kansas State Bar Association will give free legal advice, professional services and protection and assistance to families and dependents of soldiers in the field, says a Topeka dispatch to The Kansas City Star. Resolutions to this effect were adopted by the association in convention at that place.



# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Playing Dolls by Mail

If you were a little girl and lived in the far West, while one of your best friends lived in the East, do you suppose you could still play dolls together? Impossible? Not at all! This is the way two ingenious girls did it. Each had a family of paper dolls and each doll had all the dresses and coats that a well-dressed doll ought to have; but these dolls also had trunks and traveling bags, which they found in the advertising sections of the big magazines. If you were a paper doll, you could have the loveliest things, for they are to be had, with the aid of a pair of scissors, in the back of lots of magazines.

One day, the postman brought an invitation, from the little girl in the West to the little girl in the East, asking her paper dolls to come and make her dolls a visit. Of course, that was the wonder of all Paperdolls in that town, to think that one of their best families was to go West. The trunks had to be packed; new gowns and furs and lovely sport clothes were made ready; all sorts of conveniences were provided for the comfort of the travelers, a charming luncheon basket, gifts for the far away friends. Finally, all was ready, only, of course, they didn't go to the station in an automobile, but in an envelope, with an extra stamp, and one day the postman left a large white letter at a certain door in the far West. Such joy! "Oh, Mother, the dolls have come! Do see them! Why, they have clothes for everything and they have brought my dolls all a present; isn't this the most fun? Can't we take them to Los Angeles with us, when we motor down next week?" Of course, Mother was as much interested as she should have been, and promised that the dolls might go on the motor trip.

Next came the letter to the little girl in the East, telling all about the dolls' arrival and all they purposed doing; already, they had invited one of the Western dolls to accompany them home when the time should come. Then came a second letter, telling of the automobile trip and the delight of seeing the fast growing Western city, its parks and the wonderful roads they motored over. You may imagine the good time the little Western girl had, writing these letters in the dolls' names, and how enthusiastically she could describe the splendid sunsets, the lovely flowers, the picnics, the visit to the schools of her Western friends, and the good time the little Eastern girl had answering them. It never was so easy to write letters before. The dolls went back East for Christmas and took the Western dolls with them, to see the snow and enjoy the winter sports. Then they went back to California, for wintry February and windy March. Later on, they all went to the commencement at one of the universities, where one of the paper dolls graduated and received all the paper doll honors. Of course, this all had to be described and explained. So they traveled back and forth, sometimes different ones coming or going, in fact, those dolls did just about everything that their owners did. But, you see, you can play dolls by mail. At least, two little girls found it good fun.

## The New York State Troopers

The Empire State's police force, or State Troopers, rather, for New York does not like to have the name police applied to her mounted patrol, is the newest and by all means the most distinctive constabulary in the country. Indeed, they can be said to be modeled after no other police organization in the world, so different are they in every way.

And because they are different and because their methods of operation are distinctive, writes Irving Crump, in "The Boys' Book of Mounted Police," New York refuses to call them state "policemen" or even "constables." They are troopers, plain and simple, but troopers of a most unusual kind. To be sure, they are primarily a "repressive force," to quote Major Chandler, their organizer and superintendent, but "repression" can hardly be considered their chief object in life when one scans the brief but none the less interesting list of acts of heroism and bravery these men have accomplished in the short time they have been patrolling the Empire State.

New York is a huge State, with a large and heterogeneous population. It has within its boundaries every phase of life, every form of industry, and every form of community, from the largest city in the Western Hemisphere to the tiniest settlement or log cabin mountain dwelling. And this being true, it would seem from a hasty judgment of affairs, that the proper policing or patrolling of such a vast and difficult territory must be a very hard problem.

It is no easy task, to be sure, but it is being accomplished amazingly well by what appears to be but a handful of men. The New York State Troopers number only 237 men, including officers, but any one of their number is equal to a score or a hundred men of any other type and, when that is taken into consideration, it can be said that the Empire State's police force is equal to its job.

As mentioned before, the New York State Troopers are unlike any other body of men ever assembled, from their gray and purple uniform outside, to the big grisly knot of courage which they all carry somewhere under their tunics. They are the snappiest, most businesslike cavalry men (for that virtually is what they are) who ever responded to a bugle call.

For these troopers to patrol the State effectively, a very elaborate system has been worked out and put into operation, and so efficient has it proved that a veritable net is spread over the

In her book, "When I Was Your Age," Laura E. Richards, author of so many delightful books for young people, tells stories of her childhood days, with her brothers and sisters and her parents, especially with her wonderful mother, who was Julia Ward Howe, who wrote that beautiful



ful "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Not many children can boast of having two homes, she writes. But we actually had two abiding places, both of which were so dear to us that we loved them equally. First, there was Green Peace. When our mother first came to the place and saw the fair garden and the house with its lawn and its shadowing trees, she gave it this name, half in sport; and the title clung to it always.

The house itself was pleasant. The original building, nearly two hundred years old, was low and squat, with low-studded rooms, and great posts in the corners, and small many-paned windows. As I recall it now, it consisted largely of cupboards—the queerest cupboards that ever were; some square and some three-cornered, and others of no shape at all. They were squeezed into staircase walls, they lurked beside chimneys, they were down near the floor, they were close beneath the ceiling. It was as if a child had built the house for the express purpose of playing hide-and-seek in it. Ah, how we children did play hide-and-seek there! To lie curled up in the darkest corner of the "twisty" cupboards, that went burrowing in under the front stairs, to lie curled up there, eating an apple, and hear the chase go clattering and thumping by, that was a sensation!

Then the stairs! There was not very much of them, for a tall man

standing on the ground floor could reach the top step with his hands. But they had a great deal of variety; no two steps went the same way; they seemed to have fallen out with one another, and never to have "made up" again. When you had once learned how to go up and down, it

## On Different Days

Most every day I go to play  
With Ben, behind the barn;  
I always wear, for fear they'll tear,  
Stockings of heavy yarn.

But just at three a change you'll see,  
On Friday afternoons;  
My shoes are white, with buckles bright  
As Grandma's silver spoons.

My stockings white are thin and tight,  
My hair is neat, in curls,  
At dancing school, this is the rule  
For all the little girls.

I like to go all dressed up so;  
We slide and step and turn.  
Next day I romp again with Ben,  
And somersaults I learn.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Clothes

Although my clothes are fine and gay  
They should not make me vain.  
For Nurse can take them all away,  
And put them on again.

Each flower grows her pretty gown,  
So does each little weed,  
Their dresses are their very own,  
And may be proud indeed.

—Abbie Farwell Brown.

## Grandmother's Table

Bobby ran into Grandmother's room and, throwing a handful of nuts into her lap, said, "See, Grandmother, I found a lot of nuts in the woods today."

Grandmother looked them over, one by one, saying, "This is a hickory, this is a walnut. Here is a chestnut. And this one is the king of nuts, because it comes from the king of trees." "What do you mean, Grandmother? That's an acorn, isn't it?" "Yes, Bobby, but don't you know the proverb that says: 'Great oaks from little acorns grow?' The acorn is the nut, or fruit, of the oak tree and, if you planted it and let it grow long enough, it would become a great tree, like those outside the window."

"But why did you call the oak the king of trees, Grandmother?" asked Bobby.

"Because it produces the king of woods—oak. You know that the strongest wood there is for making furniture, and all sorts of other things, is oak. My beautiful carved table over there is oak, Bobby, and Grandmother looked at it lovingly."

"That's the one that Grandfather made for you, isn't it?"

"Yes, many years ago, Bobby. Suppose I tell you the story of that table. Would you like to hear it?"

"I should say so," said Bobby, pulling a stool up beside Grandmother's chair and settling himself comfortably. "Well, once upon a time that table was just a little acorn, like the one you gave me just now. It got planted in some way or another; possibly it fell off an old oak tree and planted itself. At any rate, it began to grow and it sent out a little green shoot; the green shoot became a woody stem and, as the years passed, the woody stem grew larger—oh, much larger around—and taller and taller, until it had become a real oak tree. Each year added to the size of its trunk and it came to be one of the largest and most beautiful oak trees in that forest where it grew."

"One day there wandered into the forest a group of men who were looking for a place to build their homes. Among these people there was a young man and his wife, and they were looking for a place to build their cabin."

"And that was you and Grandfather, wasn't it?" said Bobby.

"Yes, that's who it was and, when we had chosen a beautiful spot where we wanted our home to be, we saw that the next thing to do was to cut down some of the trees which were growing all around. The men went to work and, before many days, they had cleared away a large place in the forest."

"Where did you sleep, Grandmother? You didn't have any house, did you?"

"No, we slept in the big covered wagons we had traveled in. But as soon as the trees were cleared away, the work of building our cabin was begun. For this we used the wood of the trees which had just been cut, and the strongest, finest wood of all came from the big oak tree I started to tell you about. It was such beautiful wood that Grandfather laid part of the big trunk aside, saying that he wished to make something out of it. Not another word would he say, though I teased him to tell me what he was going to do with it."

"Well, the weeks flew by and lengthened into months and our cabins were all built and the fields on the edge of the forest planted and farmed, before Grandfather had a moment to get at the piece of oak, which was lying near the shed behind our cabin. Then, one day, I heard the noise of sawing and this continued many days. Whenever Grandfather had a little spare time, he would work at that piece of oak, but I was ordered not to go near the woodshed."

"Weren't you awfully curious, Grandmother?"

"But I knew it would spoil Grandfather's surprise if I pried into his secret, so, of course, I did not try to do so. One day, when I woke up in the morning, something made me dress quickly and hurry out to get our breakfast. In the kitchen—it was kitchen and living room, too, Bobby—what do you think I found?"

"The table, Grandmother, the table!"

"Yes, there it was and such a beauty. Grandfather had carved it out of the solid oak block. Here, on its legs, as you see, he carved the story of our journey to the forest. See, here is the town we left, with our parents, to come out West. There is the big covered wagon we traveled in. Here is the cabin we built in the woods."

"Oh, Grandmother, weren't you pleased? Didn't you love it?"

"Yes, Bobby, and I still do. It was a happy breakfast that Grandfather and I ate upon that wonderful table, which was made from the big oak tree. Now run along, dear, and ask your Uncle John some day about all the things oak wood is used for, besides furniture."

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## Uncle Sam

"But, you do know everything, don't you, Grandpa?"

Thus appealed to, Grandpa put down his newspaper. "That's a pretty large contract to fill," he replied. "And I wouldn't like to say that I could fill it; but I guess it's safe to say that I know most of the things little folks inquire about. What is it now?"

"We want to know who 'Uncle Sam' is," replied Bertie, speaking for himself and John.

"Why, 'Uncle Sam' is the United States," Grandpa answered.

"Oh, yes, of course, we know that," said Bertie, "but who started it? We don't either of us know, but I said I was sure you could tell us, and John said he reckoned you couldn't. You can, can't you, Grandpa?"

Grandpa laughed. "I'll have to make good after that. Fortunately I do know the story. Come over here, both of you, one on either side of me; perch up there on the arm of my chair—there's plenty of room. That's right! All comfy now?"

"All right, Grandpa," the boys replied; "we're ready."

"Well, then, the term 'Uncle Sam' first came into use during the war of 1812. That war, as your history books tell you, was fought between England and America, before the two countries had come to thoroughly understand each other, as they do now. It was waged principally on the Atlantic seaboard, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and it lasted about three years."

"In those days, just as at the present time, the Commissary Department was one of the most important divisions of the military operations. Can either of you boys tell me what they do in this department?"

"I know," said John quickly. "It's the department that looks after the eats."

Grandpa smiled. "Well, the 'eats,' as you call them, are part of it; but the Commissary Department usually stands for the organized system by which armies, or military posts, are supplied with the daily necessities, and it not only includes the articles themselves, such as food, clothing,

equipment, etc., but embraces the procuring of these things and the transporting and distribution of them, as well. The Commissary Department will contract with certain individuals, or firms, for immense quantities of certain articles; and, in the war of 1812, one of the contractors who furnished large quantities of supplies to the United States was a man named Elbert Anderson, of New York. Some of his supplies Mr. Anderson concentrated at Troy, N. Y., a town on the Hudson River. The inspector at this point was a Samuel Wilson, a kindly, genial man, greatly loved by his workmen, and usually called by them 'Uncle Sam.'

"Now, all the boxes and casks, after being inspected, were marked thus, 'E. A.—U. S.,' so as to designate which contractor had supplied them; and the marking fell to the lot of one fellow who enjoyed a good joke, whenever opportunity offered. So, when one of the other workmen asked the meaning of the initials, he replied, jokingly, that they stood for Elbert Anderson, the contractor, and Uncle Sam, the inspector."

"It's funny he didn't know that 'U. S.' stood for the United States," said Bertie.

"You must remember," said Grandpa, "that, in 1812, it was but a comparatively short time since these same United States had been known as 'The Colonies,' and there were lots of people to whom the new name still seemed strange."

"At any rate, the joke was passed among the workmen and thoroughly enjoyed by them all, including Uncle Samuel Wilson himself, who was often rallied upon the increasing extent of his possessions. Some of these workmen went, afterwards, to the frontiers and there partook of the very provisions they had assisted to pack and mark. They kept up the joke and the name 'Uncle Sam' soon spread throughout the country. As everything else of the army appointments bore the letters 'U. S.', 'Uncle Sam' became a ready name—first, for all that pertained to the United States and, finally, for the United States itself."

"Later, the cartoonists took it up, portraying 'Uncle Sam' as a tall, gaunt, rugged Yankee, with kindly shrewd eyes and long chin whiskers. They dress him in the flag, don't they, Grandpa?" asked John.

"Yes," replied Grandpa; "he is usually portrayed with striped red and white trousers, a plain dark blue coat, tall white beaver hat, and vest covered with stars."

## The Detained Elephant

A man was once driving his horse and buggy down a very narrow road, somewhere in India. He went along all right for some distance and was driving fast so that he might reach the city before it grew too late. Suddenly something seemed to annoy the horse; he stopped, neighed and went through all sorts of queer antics, much to the man's dismay. Finally, the horse gave a forward plunge, and buggy, man and horse were all tangled in a thick bush. The man could not understand what had troubled the horse, so he got out of the buggy and looked around him, down the road and up the road. At first, nothing was in sight, but suddenly he saw a tremendously large elephant, with a pair of strikingly handsome tusks, turn the corner with a large log of timber balanced neatly on his fork of solid ivory. Of course, the man did not mind seeing the elephant, because he was quite used to phantoms among elephants. So he went over to his horse and did all he could to make him understand that the elephant had but one desire, and that was simply to pass by with his burden.

Mr. Elephant, however, was getting tired of being detained for so long. Having noticed what the man had not—that the buggy was bush—he laid down his large log of timber and gave a low but distinct grunt, as much as if to express his anxiety to attend to his business right away. The buggy was at once moved a little out of his way, by the man, and the elephant replaced the log upon his tusks, curled his trunk around it and majestically padded on.

## Play

As soon as we've had breakfast, on every sunny day, Mother kisses me and says, "Now run out, dear, and play." Or some other boys come over, and we play an Indian game. And sometimes war or pirates—but they play all games the same.

But when the weather's stormy, then Mother's sure to say, "Wouldn't it be fun if we should play upstairs today?" And before we reach the attic, she has thought up something new; and she knows how to pretend so well that everything seems true.

She can act like Cinderella, or a Trojan, or a clown; And her fingers walk like elephants when we play Jungle Town; She's my horse when I'm John Gilpin—and I like that game so well That I drive till she says, "Master dear, I need a breathing spell!"

My mother's such a splendid chum I like the stormy days to come! —Jane Blair Reid, in St. Nicholas.

## Cuba's Products

Cuba is said to produce more sugar than any other country. In Cuba there are also many kinds of tropical fruits growing in abundance, as well as numerous useful trees, especially mahogany and cedar.

## How the Pioneers Made Change

We of today, with half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes, nickels and pennies, often find it difficult to "make change," observes Martha G. Purcell, in "Stories of Old Kentucky." Still more difficult was it for the early settlers to do so.

As the Indians used wampum . . . so the pioneers of Kentucky used the skins of wild animals as their first currency. While immigrants continued to come to this region, Spanish silver dollars came gradually into circulation. Still there was no small change.

As "necessity is the mother of invention," our forefathers actually made change by cutting the dollar into four equal parts, each worth 25 cents. These were again divided, each part worth

12½ cents, called bits. People sometimes became careless in the work of making change, and often cut the dollar into five "quarters" or into 10 "eighths." On account of the wedge shape of these pieces of cut money, they were called "sharp shins."

If change was needed for a smaller sum than 12½ cents, merchants gave pins, needles, writing paper and such things.

This cut silver gradually found its way back to the mint for recoinage, usually to the loss of the last owner. As late as 1806, a business house in Philadelphia received over 100 pounds of cut silver, brought on by a Kentucky merchant, which was sent on a dray to the United States Mint for recoinage.



## SUGAR-BEET MEN DECLINE TERMS

Farmers in Utah and Idaho Say  
They Will Not Produce Beets  
at Price Tendered and Allow  
Added Profits to Go to Refiner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—That the greater percentage of the farmers of Utah and Idaho will refuse to raise sugar-beets for the refineries of Utah unless they are offered contracts that allow a fair margin of profit, was the declaration of C. G. Patterson, secretary of the Intermountain Association of Sugar-Beet Growers, who has just returned from Washington, D. C., where he has been representing the members of the association at conferences held with the Food Administration.

While expressing what he said was the sentiment of the farmers that they would, if necessary, even suffer a loss in the growing of the beets for factories under government supervision, Mr. Patterson stated that the farmers are displeased with the terms of the contracts offered by the sugar companies and refuse to raise beets at a loss to be converted into profits for those corporations.

Mr. Patterson conferred with more than 150 farmers at a meeting here, and resolutions were adopted expressing their stand and laying their case before the national Food Administration.

A mass meeting was held in Layton by the farmers of Davis County, and a similar meeting held in Provo. Mr. Patterson announced that a telegram which had been indorsed by the farmers had been sent to the National Food Administration. It said in part:

"Sugar-beet farmers, in mass meeting assembled, protest against a price of \$8.50 a ton for beets the current year, on the ground that the said price is insufficient to pay the cost of production. We protest the action of the sugar companies in Utah in seeking to induce the production of beets at the aforesaid price by appeals to patriotic motives of the farmers or by and through the use of the National or State Food Administration."

"We demand that the sugar companies pay a price assuring the farmer reasonable profits in the production of beets, or submit facts to the Government showing that they are sharing losses with the farmer under present conditions."

Responsibility for producing a sufficient amount of sugar to meet the needs of the country next year remains entirely with the sugar companies, according to Mr. Patterson. Mr. Patterson stated that in view of the conditions existing, both the National Food Administration and the State Food Administration had said they did not expect the farmers to raise beets for the sugar companies at a loss and, according to Mr. Patterson, members of the Intermountain Association of Sugar-Beet Growers have pledged themselves to plant other crops unless reasonable prices are paid for the sugar beets.

## Michigan Growers Object

Demand Assurance of \$10 a Ton and  
Refuse Refiners Offer of \$9

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Hope of relief from another sugar shortage next winter by a larger output of the beet-sugar mills of Michigan, one of the leading states in the industry, is slight. This year's acreage was far below normal, owing to trouble between growers and refiners over price, and weather conditions affected tonnage and sugar content unfavorably.

During the winter the farmers have organized the Michigan State Beet Growers Association, to demand a price of \$10 a ton for beets regardless of the percentage of sugar they contain. The refiners have refused to offer better than a \$9 contract. Despite several state meetings, George A. Prescott, Federal Food Administrator for Michigan, has been unable to bring the factions together.

Few contracts are being signed with either the independent factories or the Michigan Sugar Company's plants, although in normal years the acreage would be signed up by this time. The growers have held meetings in many counties and decided to plant other crops rather than yield. The mill men have refused Administrator Prescott's request for further conferences.

## Cost Inquiry Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The Beet Sugar Commission recently appointed by Food Administrator Hoover began its hearings on Wednesday to determine the cost of production of sugar beets and what would be a fair profit to the growers. Similar meetings are to be held in other sugar beet producing sections of the State. At Wednesday's hearing both producers and refiners were represented by attorneys. R. Whitley, a well-known sugar beet grower from the San Fernando valley, was the first witness called to testify.

## GOVERNMENT CALLS RICE SHIPMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

LAKE CHARLES, La.—Preparations to deliver up to 250,000 pockets of rice to the Government are being made by the Lake Charles Rice Milling Company. This is a fourth shipment of the Government's order for 500,000 tons of rice to be shipped to the Allies, according to J. Alton Foster, manager

of the mill, who said he got his information from the Food Administration while in Washington. Particulars of the order are contained in this telegram sent out by the Food Administration:

"Prepare to ship your allotment of 50,000 tons of rice, fancy and choice Blue Rose, 7 1/2 and 7 3/4 cents; fancy and choice Japan, 7 cents and 6 1/2 cents, all prices mill points. Rate to New Orleans not more than 15 cents per hundred. Wire amount prepared to furnish within next 30 days, each grade."

## DRY GAINS MADE IN LOUISIANA

Wet Parishes Revolt Against  
New Orleans Bosses—Hard  
Struggle Expected on Prohibition  
in Next Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—For ten years, Louisiana has been a battle ground between the forces of the liquor interests and those of the Anti-Saloon League and other similar organizations, under the leadership of Dr. W. A. Turner and W. O. Hart. This has been no battle of the breweries or of vendors of mild wines, but has brought to the front the full powers of the hard liquor interests, the makers of whiskies and brandies, and especially the manufacturers of "bottled dynamite," as the scores of brands of cocktails put up in New Orleans are called.

Gradually, during these ten years, the dry forces have gained in the parishes outside New Orleans, until 63 of these divisions are either entirely without liquor, or their larger cities and towns have voluntarily adopted local option, and immediately voted themselves dry. The preponderance of power in the lower house of the Legislature, however, lies with the wet parishes, owing to the fact that Orleans parish has 26 votes in that body, and, coupled with the other wet delegates, has been able to prevent the prohibition element from bringing the matter to a decisive vote.

During the past session of the Legislature the Orleans delegation blocked certain legislation, including some concerning tax reforms, which brought upon it the opposition of a number of delegates from wet parishes. An organization was formed within the lower House for the purpose of taking the balance of power from Orleans parish and giving it to the country parishes. This agreement seems to have been made as iron-clad as it is possible to make political understandings and resulted in the accomplishment of certain legislation favoring the up-state parishes, which could not have been put through had the old alignment of Orleans and the wet parishes held binding.

From this it appears that those parishes wet though they were and are—which were able to put through their revolt against the New Orleans bosses solely by the aid of certain dry parishes, must now in turn deliver to the dry parishes when the Assembly meets in 1918. This puts an entirely different face on the matter of prohibition in Louisiana from the one it wore a little more than a year ago. Sensing the trend of public opinion, the breweries of New Orleans cut loose from the hard liquor forces about two months ago, and published page advertisements in which they offered thanks to the Federal Government for the reduction of the alcoholic content in beer, and voluntarily agreed to assist, by every means in their power, in the putting down of whiskey drinking in Louisiana. They further voluntarily promised to make themselves responsible for the good conduct of the saloons in which their respective beers were sold, and to do everything they could to further the establishment of beer gardens and similar places where beer only would be sold.

The liquor men, led in the main by John P. Sullivan, and a group of politicians closely involved with the present city administration of New Orleans, stood by their guns, and are now preparing for a hard fight on the floor of the next Legislature. The New Orleans item, which has been more or less friendly to the liquor interests as opposed to general prohibition, says editorially that "the progress of prohibition will probably be much more rapid in wet states during the next few years than it has been during the past few years."

The Daily States, also an afternoon newspaper, and the organ of the city and state political administration, discusses the question academically not going into its merits in the individual case of Louisiana. It gives warning, however, that "the people in wet states may find themselves swept off their feet by a campaign that will have the support of millions of American men."

## GOVERNMENT SEIZES BEANS FOR NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—About 20,000 pounds of beans stored in San Francisco and Seattle warehouses and en route to the United States Government for the use of its navy. The price to be paid for the beans has not been determined.

This is said to be the first instance on the Pacific Coast in which the Government has thus appropriated food for war purposes. Only beans being imported are included in the order.

## STATE TO ACT AS WOOD AGENCY

Massachusetts Forestry Department  
Proposes to Take Orders  
in Carload Lots and Wants  
to Know of Available Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

Producers and consumers of cordwood are asked to make known their salable supplies and needs to the Massachusetts State Forestry Department at the State House, which announces today that, in view of the present fuel emergency and demand for cordwood, this office will serve as a clearing-house for both producers and consumers.

"We would say that this is no new development," says a statement issued over the signature of Frank W. Rane, state forester, "as we have been doing this very thing for several weeks, unofficially, for the producers and consumers with whom we have been in touch, but we think now is the time to branch out into a broader field and be of service to all."

The statement says that the department knows of a few thousand cords of cordwood, which it can recommend for immediate delivery. "We believe that the wood owner," says the announcement, "is entitled to a fair profit for his wood at this time, but discourage profiteering by dealers or other persons who may try to get into the business at this time. Therefore, we ask any person who wishes cordwood at the present time in carload lots, 12 to 15 cords, to immediately get in touch with this department, and we will try to supply them."

"All transactions will have to be handled on a strictly cash basis, and this department will endeavor to guarantee the procuring of the cordwood in a prompt manner and at a fair price. We also ask all owners and producers of cordwood who wish to sell it, and are able to ship at this time, to get in touch with this department that we may be of service to them if possible."

## M. LASIES URGES FRENCH AIR MINISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Paris Bureau

PARIS, France.—M. Lasies, deputy for Paris, urges the need for the formation of an air ministry in France with a special view to dealing effectively with the submarine menace. The German submarines, he says, began by carrying on a piratical warfare in French and English waters and along the great sea routes. Owing largely to the defensive and offensive measures adopted against them they have changed their tactics and the submarine warfare is entering upon a new phase. They are preparing to carry on a concerted action and to operate in squadrons and flotillas. Next spring, when the American transports are coming over in large numbers, naval battles on a big scale may be anticipated. If Germany must fight her last battles in the air against England and France, it is on the sea that she will endeavor to counter the blow from America and on the sea she will attempt decisive action. The attack of the German submarines on the American convoys has been foreseen, says M. Lasies. The French, he declares, have the means of winning all their battles with the help of their English and American allies, provided they adapt themselves to new conditions and develop the armament and number of their light flotillas and, above all, provided they increase their naval air defenses in a marked degree. It must not be forgotten, he points out, that if the submarines increase their fighting value by operating in squadrons they are at the same time liable to lose some of their facility in maneuvering and to become more easily detected. A single submarine may be able to evade discovery from the air, but a flotilla is bound to submerge more deliberately.

For this reason M. Lasies says they must increase the number of their sea planes and other aircraft. They must remember that collective effort must be met with collective effort. Hence they should assemble groups of powerful aircraft at the mouths of the large estuaries and at their big ports, and should be able to send out squadrons of these planes capable of operating over long distances to meet the American transports where they are likely to be attacked. M. Lasies asserts that the aircraft at the present time are insufficient in number and capacity for these purposes and that the progress made in the construction of these machines makes the attainment of an improved type possible. A special effort should, he thinks, be made in this direction. He comes to the conclusion that the creation of an air ministry in France is a necessity of the present time. M. Clemenceau, he says, is a man of decision and is well qualified to see the need for and to carry out a reform which both their allies and their enemies have already initiated. Why, he asks in conclusion, should the French be behindhand?

bill, even if suitable for adults, shall be a clean one. In addition, teachers, parents and patrons of the theaters are asked to get in personal touch with their local managers and ask them to put on such bills. It is pointed out by the teachers that this work is made particularly necessary at this time as the motion picture houses offer the only warmth many of the children can have and they are flocking to the theaters by the hundreds.

## LEAGUE WITHOUT GERMANY IS URGED

Col. Azan Says That Country  
Should Not Come in Until It Is  
Ready to Observe Treaties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

A league of nations to prevent future wars, but with Germany not a member until that country is ready to observe treaties, was favored by Col. Paul Azan of the French Military Mission to the United States, formerly instructing the Harvard Reserve Officers' Training Corps and, now connected with the northeastern department of the army, in an address before some 165 persons at the celebration of the one hundred and fortieth anniversary of the signing of the Franco-American treaty of alliance in Paris, at Huntington Hall, on Wednesday afternoon. Efforts to get before the German people, as soon as possible, the desirability of higher democratic standards and ideals, were urged by the speaker.

The meeting at Huntington Hall, in the old Massachusetts Institute of Technology buildings, was one of many held in the United States on Wednesday for the observance of that treaty. William Rotch of Boston, president of the Alliance Francaise, under whose auspices the meeting was held, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that there were 165 branches of the Federation de L'Alliance Francaise, with headquarters at Paris. Most of these branches, he said, held meetings Wednesday to reflect upon the friendly purposes of the treaty, which is said to be the oldest of the United States with another nation, being signed in 1778. Members of the Salon Francaise met at the Copley-Plaza and discussed means of further tightening the bonds between the two republics.

## STAND TOGETHER, SAYS GOV. GARDNER

Missouri's Chief Executive in  
1918 Message Supports War  
Policy and Reviews the Great  
Work Done by His State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—That the war will be won because the people are in full sympathy with its purposes, and that Missouri is prepared to give a good account of itself in furnishing men, food and money, is the theme of a 1918 message to the citizens of Missouri issued by Gov. Frederick E. Gardner. The Governor says:

"My official duties have carried me during the last four months into more than 40 counties of the State, reaching practically all sections, and have brought me in close touch with the people. I am, therefore, in a position to say that the people are in thorough sympathy with the purposes of the war. They feel that it would have been cowardice had we failed to defend our just and inalienable rights; that we would have been faithless to our forefathers, ourselves and our posterity had we failed to accept the challenge."

"The people of the State, regardless of political affiliations, are in thorough and hearty accord with the President. They feel that he typifies the true American spirit and ambition. They feel, no doubt, that mistakes have been made in preparation for the war, but that such mistakes are only natural, and that the President should not be harassed and annoyed by faultfinding and destructive criticism, all of which is bound to give aid, comfort and encouragement to the enemy. The people feel that this is the time to stand solidly together, man to man, and if we have differences, to settle them after the war is over."

"The farm products the past year—grain, poultry, live stock and fruit—of this State amounted to \$1,000,000,000. This will go a long way toward feeding the army. This year the total will increase very largely. Missouri harvested 1,700,000 acres of wheat in 1917. Last year the acreage was increased to 2,700,000. The splendid condition of the wheat now is highly satisfactory and this year's yield may double that of 1917. This year's corn crop will show an increase of perhaps 50 per cent."

"The farmers are feeding a great many cattle and hogs. They are not shipping their calves to market. They are increasing the herds of sheep. The cotton crop will be increased. The fish commission stocked thousands of ponds and streams with fish last fall, which will largely increase the food supply. All records for food pledge conservation were broken last year in this State—the people are conserving the food."

"We have already sent to the army and navy and various branches of the military service 100,000 volunteers. We still have 250,000 registrants between the ages of 21 and 31. This department is thoroughly organized and ready to respond at 24 hours' notice to send these registrants to the front as rapidly as they are required, and they are going gladly, willingly and enthusiastically."

"The people have more money than ever before in the history of the State. The total bank deposits of all state and national banks had reached \$1,039,437,529 on Nov. 20, 1917. This means that the people will finance any demands made on them by the Government."

## FISHERMEN TO HAVE FEDERAL LICENSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—According to an announcement from the office of Ralph P. Merritt, Federal Food Administrator, all salt-water fishermen engaged in any period of the year in the catching of or the commercial distribution of fish of any kind, including crustaceans, must, after Feb. 15, operate under federal licenses.

The whole fishing and canning industry of the Pacific Coast, including Idaho and Alaska, will, according to an announcement from Portland, Ore., hereafter be under the direction of Frank M. Warren of Portland, who will represent the Federal Food Administration in these industries for this area.

## FARMERS RELIEVED OF JURY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

LAWRENCE, Kan.—In order to allow the farmers drawn on the Douglas County jury for the February term of court here, to stay on their farms and produce all the foodstuffs possible during the present war crisis, Judge Smart, after conferring with the attorneys, announced that the jury would be dismissed. The consensus of opinion was that what business there was to be transacted during the February term of court could be transacted without a jury, thus releasing the farmers and business men who need to be engaged in their regular work.

## WOMEN'S CLASSES POPULAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Three hundred and fifty courses, 145 of them in the School of Commerce, are now open to women in New York University. The women's law class, which has no connection with the School of Law, but is said to have been the opening wedge to the admission of women to the bar of New York State some 25 years ago, is very popular, and also the new class in practical politics for women.

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## WIDER USE OF ENGLISH IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—That church services should be conducted in English, all schools should teach it and every foreign language newspaper should publish parallel translations in English, is the sense of one of the resolutions adopted by the Indiana Retail Hardware Dealers Association in convention here, according to The Indianapolis News.

## JAMAICA SOCIETY UNIFIES EFFORT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B. W. I.—Among constructive movements here is the formation of the Jamaica Memorial Association. The provisional secretary is A. W. Farquharson, one of the leading figures among the progressive section of the planters and a member of the Sugar Commission, as well as one of the vice-presidents of the British Empire Producers Association. The new association is in close affiliation with the above named society, and also with the West India Committee and the Royal Colonial Institute, London. Members qualify by being members of one of the above, but room is also made for associates, who will receive the literature of the association, but will not vote. The objects of the association are to work in concert with the older bodies mentioned, and with other bodies of a similar kind, having itself the social aim of insuring "that Jamaica shall play a worthy part in the consolidation and development of the British Empire." It is "to consider, debate, and deal with all matters which may affect the economic, social, agricultural or industrial welfare and development of Jamaica or any part thereof; to create a sound public opinion in connection with such matters; to represent them to the local and imperial governments or other public bodies in any part of the British Empire." A special feature of the constitution is that the association can ap-

point to its council any person whose advice or cooperation may be considered of value, such a person not to have a vote, unless a member.

Of the three societies with which the association is to act in close touch, the West India Committee dates from 1750, and has been particularly the guardian and champion of the interests and rights of the British West Indies, British Honduras and British Guiana. The Royal Colonial Institute has a branch, the empire and trade industries committee, which aims at encouraging trade relations between various parts of the empire. The British Empire Producers Association represents capital of approximately £1,000,000,000. These three societies recently collaborated in a deputation to the Secretary of State in connection with the development of the natural resources and the improvement of labor, supplies, transportation and intercommunication services of the Crown colonies and colonies so as to make the empire more self-supporting.

## USE OF MUTTON AND LAMB URGED

Western Sheep Farmers Declare  
Present Conditions Will Re-  
sult Seriously For Many Own-  
ers of Small Flocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Sheep farmers of the Dakotas, Montana and other western states express the opinion that unless radical changes are made soon in some features of the food conservation plans of the government, present conditions will result seriously for the owners of numerous small flocks of sheep as well as work a hardship on the Government because of the curtailment of the wool supply of the United States.

Lee Simonsen, a stockman of Butte, Mont., who has returned from a trip to Chicago, Denver and points in California, during which he conferred with a number of bankers, live stock commission men, railroad authorities and officials of the food conservation bureau, thus sets forth present conditions in the sheep farming industry:

"It was my intention upon returning home to put on the market 12,000 head of lambs which I have been feeding all fall and winter, but because of general prices this plan has been changed and, instead, I will put them on winter and summer range. To market them now would mean a great loss."

"The condition of the sheep market is unfavorable, unless one takes into consideration the circulation of reports that Mr. Hoover had decreed that lamb had been tabooed. This story was later officially denied save in so far as it applies to meatless days, when lamb is on a parity with all other meats. Aside from this, there is no official restriction as to its use."

"But whatever the cause, the result is significant. In Los Angeles the consumption of mutton has fallen off 60 per cent and in San Francisco from 20 to 25 per cent. In Chicago, the refrigerating plants are carrying the largest supplies of dressed mutton ever known, and the same doubtless is true in other packing house centers. "And this is all the more significant, because by encouraging the consumption of lambs and mutton we would effect a similar saving in beef and pork. This is a matter of consequence, for it must be considered that beef and pork can be exported, while mutton cannot be handled satisfactorily. There is still another point, and that is in encouraging the production of mutton; it means an increase in our production of wool, which in itself is a vital factor in the war period."

"Testimony adduced at Washington recently showed that the clothing of our soldiers contains only 50 per cent as much wool as that of the Germans. If the western sheep raiser is given a reasonable price for his product, it will not be necessary to stock the pastures of the East with sheep, as is now being done. They can confine their efforts more exclusively to cattle and hogs, for which they are better equipped than we are. This done, the West will supply all necessary lamb, mutton and wool."

## CHICAGO SALOONS SHOW A DECREASE

City Government Disturbed by  
Loss of Revenues—Sunday  
Closing Law Responsible for  
the Improved New Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Ever since Sunday closing went into effect the number of saloons in Chicago has been falling off until today, less than three years after the high record for saloons here, there are 1000 and some odd less saloons than in the spring of 1915. The city government is making much of the loss of saloon revenue, actual and prospective, in its efforts to get the corporate tax raised. The dries are planning a meeting within a short time to counter argument that the city cannot run without saloon revenue. They have a tax expert at work, and expect to be able to produce some interesting information on municipal revenue.

The sudden dip in saloon licenses just when they reached their peak has offered a subject of comment each time the period for saloon license renewals came up. Time was when saloon licenses stood at a premium, because of a city ordinance limiting saloons to one to every 500 population. The ordinance did not affect the number then in existence, which stood a good many above the figure drawn. Its effect was to cut off any new licenses, and today that means that the licenses which are not renewed are gone for good.

City Collector Charles J. Forsberg, discussing the license situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, said that up to date this year about 6035 licenses have been issued, and, with a few applications hanging fire, the total may go to 6040 or 6050, no more than that. The greatest number ever issued here, he says, was 7152, in the spring of 1915. The first effect of Sunday closing was the cessation of 150 to 175 saloons. Last spring the city lost over 300. The total loss in this time has been more than 1100, it is apparent. The license fee for the six months period is \$500.

Next spring Collector Forsberg expects to see more go, and the city administration, in its argument for support of its proposal for a special session of the Legislature to vote more taxes for Chicago, sets forth that it anticipates a very decided additional decrease. Mr. Forsberg thinks that some saloonkeepers may run out of whiskey by spring and will not be able to afford the tremendous cost of stocking up, and Sunday closing continues to cut in on revenue, he adds.

Efforts of the Dry Chicago Federation to bring about a local option election here next spring continue unabated, despite obstacles which the saloon people are endeavoring to throw in their path. Superintendent Philip Yarrow estimates the number of signatures attached to the dry petition at 70,000.

## MILK PRICE UPHELD DESPITE A SURPLUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Although Detroit has a daily surplus milk supply of 10,000 gallons, the Michigan Milk Commission has refused to reduce the price below 14 cents a quart for retail deliveries.

The commission sought to justify its action on the ground that the milk price must rest on a cost basis and not on that of supply and demand. Producers and distributors must therefore absorb the surplus, which is 14 per cent of the normal supply. For 10 per cent of this the farmers are compelled to accept a discount price of \$2.75 a hundredweight, as compared with the basic price of \$3.35. The quantity thus purchased is to be made into dairy products. Ninety per cent of the surplus will go to the condensaries.

War economy in households of Detroit is said to be responsible for the decrease in the use of milk.

## HANAN

THE Hanan genius for beautiful and worthy shoes has never rested on its laurels. New generations carry forward the traditions of the old. Seventy years of shoes-making have been seventy years of progress, seen in Hanan Shoes today. Stores in ten cities, and many agencies. Purchase by mail proves satisfactory.

## FOR MEN AND WOMEN

## HANAN & SON

New York Boston Chicago  
Pittsburgh Cleveland Milwaukee  
St. Louis Brooklyn Philadelphia  
Buffalo











## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**Sir Henry Craik, K. C. B.**, who was recently appointed a Privy Councillor, was, for 19 years, secretary of the Scottish Education Department, and has sat in the British House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, as member for Glasgow and Aberdeen universities since 1906. Educated at the High School, Glasgow, Glasgow University and Balliol College, Oxford, he was appointed examiner in the Education Department in 1870, and in 1885 was appointed Secretary of the Scottish Education Department, a position which he held until 1904. Sir Henry is the author of several books, amongst which may be mentioned his "Life of Swift," published in 1882, and "A Century of Scottish History," published in 1901.

**Gilbert M. Hitchcock**, one of Nebraska's representatives in the United States Senate, is figuring, with Senator Reed of Missouri, among the chief critics of the War Department and its administration under Secretary Baker. A Democrat, he often has differed from the Administration since the war in Europe opened, and has not hesitated to be in a minority not only of his party, but of the national legislature when Congress has defined its substantial agreement with President Wilson's definitions of national policy and his call for specific action. Mr. Hitchcock was born and grew up in Omaha, where he now resides when not in Washington. His education was received in Omaha and in Baden-Baden, Germany. He is a lawyer by profession and a journalist by choice, his success in gaining control of newspapers in Omaha, and in administering them, having been notable in the history of mid-western journalism. His experience as a national law-maker dates back to 1903, when he first entered the House. In 1911 he won a seat in the Senate. He is a man of ability, force of character and liking for the contest of politics.

**Ruth Ferriss Russell**, who represents the Borough of Brooklyn on the reorganized Board of Education of the city of New York, is the wife of Prof. Isaac Franklin Russell of the faculty of law of New York University. She graduated from the woman's law class of this university. For problems of education and their solution, she has long had a penchant; and to prove it, has been president of the Froebel Society, a member of the board of managers of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union, and, for 10 years, secretary and a member of the local school district board in the section of Brooklyn where she resides. In her relations with the university from which she got her professional degree, with the churches and philanthropic agencies of the borough in which she has resided, and with the progressive institutions of the community, her attitude has been one of loyalty and service.

**J. J. Shannon**, who has been chosen a foreign associate member of the Academy of Fine Arts, Paris, is a native of Auburn, N. Y., but has resided in London since his boyhood. He studied art at the South Kensington School, and there won distinction for his figure painting. His forte is portraiture, and his eminence has been recognized by his election to the Royal Academy of England, in 1909, and by the prizes conferred upon him in international competitions by juries of awards at international exhibitions in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and Chicago. Specimens of his best work are to be found in the permanent collections of the leading galleries of London, New York, Buffalo, and Pittsburgh.

**James Duff**, who has been named as chief inspector of public schools and assistant inspector of high schools and collegiate institutions in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada, has back of him a creditable career in the schools of Ontario and of the West, a career taking the form of teaching and administering the schools, and later of school inspection, a duty which he has performed to the satisfaction of the teachers, without lowering educational standards. During the last two years Mr. Duff has specialized in the care of the high schools and collegiate institutions.

**Oswald Garrison Villard**, who to control of substantial holdings in the New York Evening Post and in The Nation and to service as an editorial writer on the Evening Post now adds direct editorial control of The Nation, is a son of Henry Villard, and a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the renowned abolitionist and non-resistance. Weisbaden, Germany, was his birthplace, and from Harvard University he received both his bachelor's and his master's degree, his specialty while in the university being modern history, especially that of the United States, a subject which he taught for a time at Harvard, while serving as an assistant on the faculty of history. Having chosen journalism as a profession, young Villard finally ceased teaching and went to Philadelphia to serve his time as a reporter and to get an inside view of the practical side of newspaper making. The service which he gave the Evening Post during the first months of the war, while acting as special Washington correspondent, was noteworthy for special knowledge of the apparent policy of the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff. Mr. Villard is a man with strong pacifist leanings, and is an ardent believer in full discussion now of all phases of a peace settlement. His influence on both The Nation and the Evening Post is being used to give wide publicity to all data disclosing the opinions of the groups that believe in a negotiated peace. His chief work as an author is a life of John Brown, written 50 years after the close of that radical's career.

**MEMBERS OF THE AIR COUNCIL.** Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Air Council which was established by Order in Council of Jan. 2, is constituted as follows: Lord Rothermere, Secretary

of State and president of the Council; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Trenchard, K. C. B., D. S. O., chief of the Air Staff; Rear-Admiral Mark Kerr, C. B. R.; R. N., deputy chief of the Air Staff; Commodore Godfrey Paine, C. B., M. V. O., R. N., master-general of Personnel; Maj.-Gen. W. S. Brancker, controller-general of Equipment; Sir William Weir, director-general of Aircraft Production in the Ministry of Munitions; Sir John Hunter, K. B. E., administrator of Works and Buildings; Major J. L. Baird, C. M. G., D. S. O., M. P., Parliamentary Under Secretary of State; Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Henderson, K. C. B., D. S. O., additional member of Council and vice-president. Mr. W. A. Robinson, C. B., has been appointed to act temporarily as secretary to the council, and Mr. H. W. McNally to act as assistant secretary. Sir John Hunter, K. B. E., will continue to perform his present duties in the Ministry of Munitions, in addition to acting as Administrator of Works and Buildings in the Air Ministry.

## HOW RUMANIA IS PLAYING HER PART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—During a period when important fighting is taking place in certain theaters of war, or upon certain sectors only of a wide front, the work that is being done in a less sensational way in other theaters or upon quieter sectors, is apt to be overshadowed. Public attention is now concentrated upon Passchendaele, the Piave, and Palestine, and we are apt to forget that these areas are only a relatively small part of the united battle ground, upon every yard of which events are daily occurring which have a decided bearing upon the issue of the war.

More especially is this the case with the remoter or lesser known fronts. Since their magnificent offensive of July, 1917, and their no less masterly retreat before overwhelmingly superior forces in August, the operations of the Rumanians have been obscured by the events of greater magnitude that have occurred elsewhere. They have found themselves in a most difficult position. Their retreat was enforced by the chaotic conditions into which the Revolution had thrown the Russians that supported their flanks, and the fact that they have been able to hold their ground is a very great tribute to their organization and determination. That the Rumanian Army is not the least discouraged, or infected by the disintegration that has attacked their nearest ally, is proved by the preparations that are being made for the coming winter.

Precautions are being taken to cope with the severity of the weather. Trenches are everywhere being improved with a view to a greater possible protection, barracks are being constructed for troops in rest and reserve. Everything is being done to insure the security of the line and to maintain the army at the highest pitch of efficiency.

There are naturally great difficulties in the way of procuring sufficient supplies of material, or of importing them from Russia, but the Rumanian railways have been vastly improved since the disorganization imposed upon them by the invasion of the country last year. Their capacity has developed until they are capable of carrying a volume of traffic three times as great as they could last year and by this means the shortage of supplies is being combated.

Throughout Rumania, both in the military and civil populations, morale is high, and there is an evident determination to hold out until the opportunity arrives for another brilliant offensive, such as that undertaken in July, when the forces of the Central Powers opposed to them suffered a reverse that they esteemed one of the most serious of the whole war.

## GOVERNMENT AND DRINK RESTRICTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—In acknowledging copies of resolutions passed at various public meetings on the subject of the drink traffic, and forwarded to him by Mr. Robert Harcourt, M. P., for Montrose Burghs, the Prime Minister writes to Mr. Harcourt as follows:

"When you advocate temperance to me you are, as you are doubtless aware, dealing with one who has fought many battles on temperance platforms. I need not, however, remind you that the Government must, as far as possible, act by consent and must carry public opinion with it. We have reduced drinking to an extent that would have seemed incredible before the war. Not only have the hours been most severely curtailed, but the actual amount of alcohol has been enormously reduced. Take merely the output of beer, which had been reduced by the late Government to 26,000,000 barrels, was cut down by this Government to something like 14,000,000 barrels per annum. Simultaneously the withdrawal of spirits from bond was cut down by half. The manufacture of whiskey and other potable spirits has been stopped entirely.

The proposal for rationing sections of the people has been frequently considered, but it is more complicated in execution than the small amount of beer saved could justify. I can assure you that the whole problem has been constantly before us and is periodically resurveyed, and that the Government would not hesitate to take any action if it were materially to assist in the successful prosecution of the war.

**NEW BRITISH APPOINTMENT.** Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Minister of Pensions has appointed Sir John Collic, C. M. C., to be director of medical services for the Ministry of Pensions.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

**Alaskan Coal and Oil Needed.** SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION.—Doubtless the Seattle Chamber of Commerce has a special interest in advocating measures looking to the larger utilization of Alaskan coal and oil, but when we consider the huge increase in the consumption of these fuels and the heavy drafts entailed upon our domestic supply sources, the appeal in that regard hits a responsive chord. Under existing conditions our receipts of coal and oil from Alaska are negligible, and we are obliged to keep immense quantities of coal from our eastern mining fields to Pacific points, by way of the Panama Canal and overland by rail. This practice has been rightly described by Chairman Peabody of the committee on coal production of the Council of National Defense "as a horrible misuse of equipment that we need so much for other purposes." The taking of these huge supplies of coal from other parts of the country has been one of the large contributory factors to the shutdown of industries on account of lack of fuel. If the production of coal and oil in Alaska cannot be stimulated immediately and in a manner to relieve the existing crisis, it is nevertheless a matter that should receive serious attention. If testimony from well-informed sources can be relied upon, and if present appearances are trustworthy it is vitally necessary to increase our supply of coal and oil. Such being the case, measures should be adopted to bring about the opening of the great virgin stores of fuels in Alaska and put ships into service to bring it to our Pacific ports as a means of national relief. If the present laws relative to land leases in Alaska are inadequate to secure the ends sought—and apparently they are—amending legislation should be enacted. There has been too much of the kind of conservation that merely serves to lock wealth tightly against being used for the good of the nation.

**Southern Ports.** ATLANTA (Ga.) CONSTITUTION.—At last, compelled by the utter inadequacy of the port of New York, the federal authorities in Washington have taken steps to utilize the waiting gateways of the South Atlantic coast to expedite freight shipments to Europe. It has been decided, according to press dispatches, "to send much of the traffic from the eastern part of the country, which normally goes to New York, to Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga." We have never been able to understand why this step was not decided upon long ago, as the Constitution has repeatedly and urgently suggested. There is every reason to believe that once "much of the traffic from the eastern part of the country" gets to moving through Charleston and Savannah it will be found that both time and expense can be saved by a similar diversion of most of the trans-Atlantic commerce originating in the Middle West. Then, when the country finds at what saving freight can be handled through Charleston and Savannah, it will naturally fall into the habit of employing our other southern ports as well. Every one of the South Atlantic ports has distinct advantages over the ports of the North. They are nearer the coalfields, and they are the natural gateways, connected by adequate railroad facilities and for the most part a downhill pull, from the rich farming sections of the interior of the country.

## GEORGIA TECHNOLOGY SCHOOL TO EXPAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Georgia School of Technology, by a proclamation signed by Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor, has entered into a "Greater Georgia Tech Campaign" to make possible the completion of a new power laboratory and to provide a suitable building and equipment for the work of the new research bureau and engineering experiment station.

Rapid growth and enlargement at the technical school has made the original equipment inadequate. The new power laboratory, which, with the research building, will cost \$500,000, is to be one of the most complete college power plants in the United States and especially adapted to the work at the Georgia school.

A state advisory committee is being formed for the school, especially to aid in the campaign, and expert organizers and directors of financial campaigns have been engaged in New York.

## HEAVIER LOADING OF CARS REPORTED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The committee on intensive loading of freight cars, P. C. Eldredge, chairman, reports success in the movement for well-loaded cars, says the Milwaukee Journal. In November, 1917, compared with November, 1916, there was an increased merchandise tonnage at 13 Wisconsin points with a saving of 2487 cars and the increased weight per car was 3167 pounds. In the merchandise loading at Milwaukee for December, the average weight per car jumped from 11,000 to 15,000 pounds. The saving in Milwaukee alone was 1854 cars in December.

### NEW ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Admiralty announces that Captain A. Trant, master mariner of the Leyland Line, who has been attached to the naval staff of the Admiralty since September, has been appointed marine superintendent in the convoy section of the naval staff. In this capacity he will visit the ports from time to time, and masters of ships are invited to call upon him if they have any matters they wish to report or discuss.

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**LEGAL NOTICES**

**CITY OF BOSTON**  
Public Works Department  
Important Notice

**CHelsea BRIDGE**

Chelsea bridge, over main channel of Mystic river, will be closed to all travel from 12 M. February 5, 1918, for repairs and reconstruction.

EDWARD E. MURPHY,  
Commissioner of Public Works,  
Boston, February 5, 1918.

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**—State House, Boston, Feb. 5, 1918. The Committee on Legal Affairs will give a hearing to parties interested in House No. 800, petition of William G. Clark that bail or release be granted as a matter of course in all cases may be applied to the support of minor children; H. 1091, that Joseph Foster be compensated for illegal imprisonment in the Dedham jail and for an illegal fine imposed upon him; H. 1092, that William G. Walsh be compensated for illegal imprisonment in the Dedham jail and for an illegal fine imposed upon him; H. 1093, relative to the disposition of surplus from the sale of pledges; and H. 1094, relative to the filing of papers in the office of clerks of courts.—at Room No. 240, State House, on Monday, Feb. 11, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. E. HOWARD PERLEY, Chairman. RUSSELL T. BATES, Clerk of the Committee.

**COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS**—State House, Boston, Feb. 6, 1918. The Committee on Civil Affairs will give a hearing to parties interested in Senate No. 242, petition of John F. Greene of Cambridge for reinstatement as a member of police force of said city.—at Room No. 445, State House, on Tuesday, Feb. 12, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. GEORGE D. CLARK, Chairman. HARRY C. WOODILL, Clerk of the Committee.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The Board of Trade have awarded a piece of plate to Capt. Armand Charvin, master of the French steamship "Pauflange," of Marseilles, in recognition of his services to a shipwrecked British crew whom he rescued in June last.

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Offering Men's and Boys' FANCY SUITS AND OVERCOATS at Attractive Prices. Reductions.

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DRY GOODS AND APPAREL  
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The Best Make of Corsets, Waists and Knit and Muslin Underwear  
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Four Reliable West End Groceries  
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We have  
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## EDUCATIONAL

## SCOTTISH SCHOOL BILL'S INTENTIONS

Introduced Into House of Commons Unexpectedly, Secretary for Scotland in Brief Remarks Gives Outline of Measure

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Somewhat unexpectedly the Scottish Education Bill was introduced in the House of Commons a full week before Christmas Day. The measure, as printed and circulated directly after the first reading, is entitled "A Bill to Make Further Provision with Respect to Education in Scotland and for Purposes Connected Therewith." Broadly viewed, the new scheme follows the same lines as the English measure which has now been withdrawn for redrafting. The one up to which full-time schooling is required has been placed one year higher than in England, 15 as against 14, but the part-time continuation classes are not to be made compulsory in either country after 18 years of age. There are liberal provisions designed to secure that children and young persons of promise shall have the opportunity of continuing their education at an intermediate or secondary school, and also at a university or a central institution or a training college for teachers. For these purposes school or college fees may be paid from the public purse and maintenance allowances may be granted.

Such payments are to be made by the local education authorities which the bill sets up in place of the old school boards. It is in regard to these administrative clauses that the chief opposition is likely to arise, as was abundantly indicated by interruptions during the course of Mr. Munro's speech. The Secretary for Scotland has chosen the drastic alternative of replacing the present school boards (many of which are very small), not by larger boards, but by committees of the county councils and city councils, thus bringing the administration of Scottish education into line with that of England. No speech, however, was made against these clauses, since no member was willing to take the responsibility of opposing the measure as a whole.

It is noteworthy that Mr. Munro has followed very closely the recommendations of the teaching profession for the reorganization of education in Scotland. This is seen not only in the clauses referred to above, but also in the provision made in the bill for the establishment of a national advisory council, consisting "as to not less than two-thirds of the members, of persons qualified to represent the views of various bodies interested in education."

There is in future to be a single education (Scotland) fund, and grants were nearly as follows:—under what is known as the 10-minutes rule: I ask for the forbearance of the House when I endeavor to explain, in the limited time allotted to me, the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Bill. No Scottish bill of recent times, I venture to say, has been more ardently desired or more eagerly awaited in Scotland than this bill. It is, of course, unthinkable that there should be an education bill for England and that we should have no education bill for Scotland. The main object of the bill is to effect a further improvement in the provision of education for all classes of the population, and to make that provision available to residents in remote and isolated districts. Accordingly it is proposed to raise the age for full-time school attendance from 14 to 15, and to make attendance at continuation classes obligatory upon pupils between the ages of 15 and 18 who are not in full-time attendance at school; to restrict employment both before and after school hours of children attending school; and to regulate still further the employment of children or young persons under the age of 15 in factories and in mines. The local authorities are empowered to provide books not only for children and young persons who are attending school, but also for adult readers; and provision is further made, in accordance with what I think is the traditional aspiration of the Scottish people, to insure that, so far as is practicable, no child or young person who gives promise of ability shall be debarred by reason of difficulty of access or want of means from full opportunity for the development of his faculties by attendance at secondary schools or universities.

To accomplish these objects certain subsidiary changes seem to me to be imperative. I shall mention three. In the first place I think it has been long recognized that burgh and parochial school boards provide an inadequate basis for the satisfactory organization of secondary education. They form a still more inadequate basis for the organization of a series of continuation classes such as this bill contemplates. It is, therefore, proposed that the unit of educational organization should be a wider one, corresponding generally with the county, or, in cer-

tain cases, a combination of counties. This arrangement will, I think, go far to solve the difficulties which have arisen in the way of educational development by reason of the inequality of rating between neighboring small districts. What, then, in these circumstances, should be the nature of a new education authority? Should it be an ad hoc authority, that is to say, an authority expressly constituted for education alone, or should it be a general local authority dealing with education as one of its functions through a specially constituted educational committee, containing an infusion of persons of experience in education, and interested in education? I propose, after much thought, to adopt the latter alternative. We, therefore, provide that the local education authority in the county shall be an education committee nominated by the county council, which, for the purpose will be enlarged, so as to include more burghal representation.

This is not put forward as a final arrangement. I can picture a time when the essential identity of interest between the burghal and landward elements in a county will be recognized by the erection of a county body more widely representative than the present county councils are of all areas, classes, and interests within the county—a body to which would be entrusted the administration of those aspects of the problems affecting the public health, Poor Law, housing and occupation of land, which require wider and more effective treatment than existing divisions of local government areas permit. For the present, the proposals of the bill are a step—it may be a temporary step—in that direction. I would merely add now, that in order to safeguard local interests, I had thought it right to provide that, while maintaining uniformity of rating for the whole area, there shall be a large delegation of power of management from the principal local authority, that is the county authority, to subordinate authorities for each district of the county, and ultimately to school committees for each individual school. Under the arrangements which are proposed, strong local authorities for wider areas will, I hope, possess greater freedom of action and more power of initiative than it was possible to confer upon smaller bodies. The second point I wish to touch upon is this: The basis on which state aid should be given to local authorities toward their expenditure on education must be determined. The general rule I have in view is that the aid given should be proportionate to the expenditure incurred, a higher proportion, however, being given to those districts where the expense of making a reasonable provision for education imposes a disproportionately heavy burden upon the locality. The basis of the grants will be the expenditure necessarily incurred in giving effect to the approved scheme of education submitted for the district by the local authority to the department. This step involves the complete abolition of the present system of code grants, which are, I think, unsatisfactory, cumbersome and, indeed, obsolete. The equivalent of the grants under the year 1914, which is taken as the standard year, will be placed in the Education (Scotland) Fund, which will be further augmented by eleventh-eighths of any increase of the votes for education in England and Wales beyond the expenditure incurred in the standard year. All grants in future will thus be made from education funds and from the education fund alone.

Thirdly, the problem of denominational schools, and in particular Roman Catholic schools, must be dealt with. Under the existing law these schools are subject to no form of local control. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that because of the inadequate resources of the managers, Roman Catholic children, who constitute upward of one-eighth of the school population in Scotland, are today deprived of the opportunities of education which are afforded by the public schools. There are two possible solutions of the problem. The one is that state aid to denominational schools should be provided "in much fuller measure than to public schools—to an extent, in fact, which would compensate them for what they lose in rate aid. This solution, however, having regard to public opinion in Scotland, I regard as inadmissible.

There remains the other solution, namely, that denominational schools providing elementary education should be compulsorily transferred to the local education authority, and should be managed by them in all respects as public schools, subject always to this, that provision will be made for religious instruction, according to the views of qualified teachers who are acceptable to representatives of these managers, both as regards faith and character. This is the solution which I propose.

I may add that this solution is not inconsistent with the existing law as to the provision of education in Scotland. We have no equivalent of the Coper-Temple Clause (a clause in English educational law which offers facilities for undenominational religious teaching). Each school board has power today to give denominational education in its schools, and there are boards who, in point of fact, under the existing law, do provide denominational instruction of different types to different sections of the population. I hope, under the bill, to secure for all classes of children in Scotland, whatever the religious belief of their parents may be, their natural birthright of equality of educational opportunity.

Finally, I am satisfied that there is a large volume of opinion in Scotland which favors the setting up of a body representative of universities, local

authorities, teachers, and other classes of persons specially interested in education, as a forum for the discussion of educational questions. After much consideration, I have thought it proper to give effect to this view by providing for the constitution of an advisory council. The council is designed to assist the minister and the department in framing educational proposals. It is not my intention that it should in any way interfere with the direct responsibility of the minister to Parliament, and I do not think it will have that effect, nor will it prevent direct access to him with regard to educational questions by local authorities, or, indeed, by any section of the community.

## BRITISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—One of the pioneers of girls' education in London is now surrendering her position as headmistress after 41 years of service. Miss C. E. Rigg has been in control of the Mary Datchelor School for Girls in South London since the year 1877, when it was started in a fine old house with only 30 pupils. Now there stands at the foot of the long, climbing, pleasant road, known as Camberwell Grove, a large red brick building in Queen Anne style, designed to accommodate over 600 girls, receiving a high school education in various departments.

The school owes its name and origin to a bequest made in 1726 by Mistress Mary Datchelor, a resident in the parish of St. Andrews Undershaft, in the City of London. The benefactress, who never married, was a woman of some property; by her will she left a coffee house in Threadneedle Street as an endowment out of which a certain number of poor people within her native parish were to be periodically relieved, and a certain number of poor boys were to be annually apprenticed to a trade. As the population moved out more and more beyond the city boundaries, the claimants for help became fewer, while at the same time the value of the legacy increased. Ultimately the Charity Commissioners, who merged in the staff of the Board of Education, decided that the bulk of the bequest must be used for educational purposes less limited in scope, and their approval was given to a scheme for the establishment of a high-class school for girls in South London.

So rapidly did the school grow that within a year and a half there were 200 pupils in attendance, and before the end of seven years the endowment fund was almost exhausted, owing to building and other expenses. In 1894 the Company of the Cloth-workers of the City of London offered to take over the school, administer what funds were left, and subsidize it to the extent of a fixed sum annually. A fresh scheme having been drafted, the school came into the hands of its new governors. From that day it has gone from success to success. Laboratories, gymnasium, art rooms and lecture rooms have been formed; the staff has been increased. So good in quality is that staff that for many years past the Datchelor School has prepared its best pupils for the intermediate examinations of the London University, and has even presented a few of the elder girls year by year for the final B. A. The social side of the school is well developed. There is an Old Girls' Club of more than 300 members and a Datchelor School Magazine issued each term, with a circulation of 700 copies. It may well be imagined that the tokens of esteem and love which were shown to Miss Rigg at the final concert and entertainment given to her by her pupils did not lack anything in sincerity or fullness of expression. An organ, subscribed for by past and present students and others, is to be placed in the great hall of the school as a memorial to their headmistress and friend.

According to The Schoolmaster the assistant school teachers of Ireland are up in arms against the proposals contained in the White Paper dealing with the allocation of the supplementary grant for primary education in Ireland. The executive of the teachers' organization at a recent meeting flatly refused the Government's proposals, and announced that it was preparing to concentrate all its resources on a campaign against them. The scheme as it stands is stated to leave a large number of teachers without a decent minimum salary, their treatment being in striking contrast with the war provision which the department of agriculture and technical instruction has been enabled to make for the lower ranks of its officers. One point which puzzles the teachers is how a scheme of national education never had before them until it was presented to the House of Commons and the public, came to be adopted and enforced over their heads.

There has recently been started in Ireland a movement in favor of using Roman type instead of the customary Irish letters in printing Irish works. In adopting this course with regard to one of his own books, Canon O'Leary has given to the press a statement of his reasons for coming to such a decision. Among Irish scholars who express their approval of the Canon's action one declares that the employment by the Gaelic League of these ancient letters was a step in the wrong direction. From old men who knew quite thoroughly the older religious literature, printed in the ordinary lettering, this scholar had heard bitter complaints that the "new" letters used by the Gaelic League prevented them from reading any more Irish. It would obviously be an important simplification in the school teaching of Irish if the Roman type were used for all purposes.

## THE SCHOOL AND THE COMMUNITY

Dr. John P. Garber, Superintendent in Philadelphia, Points Out Close Connection Necessary, Especially Because of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In what is undoubtedly the most farsighted passage in his annual report, Dr. John P. Garber, superintendent of Philadelphia public schools, states that "probably no lesson of the war is being driven home more forcibly than that of the fundamental importance and power of the school as a community influence."

"The schools represent an organized force that reaches into practically every home in the land and, because it does so through the child of the home, its influence is the most appealing of all. This is coming to be recognized by the federal, state and municipal governments as it never has been before."

"This is the school's opportunity to demonstrate at large not only its far-reaching influence but also the fundamental necessity of placing it, through adequate and appreciative support, on a plane in which it can yield its greatest power for good. The school is the one place in the community where people of all ages, creeds and beliefs can meet on a plane of common interests. It is also the place where, because of this fact, the fundamental needs of a democracy for economic, civil, and social well-being can best be fulfilled. Hence every community needs a school building which in every way is fitted to command the highest respect and to supply the fullest opportunity to its people."

"To meet absolutely the community needs, such a building must not only be thoroughly equipped to perform all its functions, but also to be open day and evening and, at least in some of its parts, for every day in the year. Fortunately such an extension of the activities of the school is relatively inexpensive. . . . Such larger use of the schools always provides for greater intellectual, moral as well as physical well-being for old and young."

Dr. Garber's report, which is to be printed in a few days, is given over almost entirely to the questions of education raised by the general condition of war and the specific conditions which have been brought out by the forced training of American youth for military service. Approaching these questions, as government employed educators usually do, from a viewpoint of unadulterated nationalism, he makes the following summary of the new obligations of the schools, as they have been revealed by the war, to produce:

1. A higher type of physical manhood.
2. A more alert and capable intelligence.
3. The conservation of material resources.
4. Greater and better productivity.
5. Fuller moral safeguarding of the people.

Under the first heading Dr. Garber makes an urgent plea for the extension of playground activities, both as to space, equipment and instructors, as a national need. Philadelphia, he points out, has made vast progress in this direction in recent years, but there are still 61 school yards in this city, many of them in the most congested quarters, in which the "available play space averages less than 10 square feet per pupil. The importance of suitable out-of-door and indoor play space is evident," the report continues.

Mental and physical "slouchiness" on the part of American youths which have brought the complaints of competent organizers of the United States Army, Dr. Garber attributes, under his second heading, partly to educational methods.

"There has been a strong tendency in our educational work to be satisfied with the mere knowledge side of education," he says, "thus ignoring what experience has always taught, that mere accumulation of facts ends in a plethora that tends to weakness. Unless the knowledge imparted is both usable and used, the mental 'slouchiness' of which complaint has been made cannot surely be avoided. There are, of course, such necessary things as the fundamentals of knowledge which must be held as matters of memory, but the proper appreciation of even such things by the pupil depends upon his ability to see their application as he learns them."

"Especially is this true of the excellent motion-picture work which is at our command. . . . I feel that a great opportunity for intellectual and moral development is being allowed to fall while this motion-picture work is unprovided for in our schools. And in the meantime commercialized motion-picture places, with all the variety of their influences, have the field entirely to themselves."

In another part of his report, Dr. Garber calls attention to the fact that in all the plans for conservation of resources which have grown out of the war, the nation must not forget that after all it is said and done, the greatest resource of all is the children.

which is two years beyond our Pennsylvania continuation school age. It is well to keep these facts in mind in considering the labor inducements that are being so freely offered to get young people to leave school before they are at all adequately prepared for success.

"The state superintendent of one of our southern states affirms that his state is still suffering from the breaks in education permitted during the Civil War. If this was the effect 50 years ago we may be sure such breaks would be far more disastrous now."

In his discussion of moral training Dr. Garber brings out several truths too often neglected in the determination of school discipline and routine. "A true democracy, whether it exists as a state or an organization, is always self-disciplined. . . . We are too apt to judge the results of discipline from the outward response, forgetting that, at the end of the self-discipline, the inner struggle and decision, is the really vital thing. True moral safeguarding consists in building up, through proper environment and adequate opportunities for instruction and exercise, conditions which actively and aggressively both will prevent yielding to appeals from wrong influences and tend to supplant them with better thoughts and activities if they have already gotten into the life."

"Consideration of the home and community needs reveal the fact that they differ from those of the school itself only in time and degree. Hence the school seems naturally to be the great center from which should radiate such home and community influences. And the work, to be regularly established and systematically administered, naturally groups itself into: (a) educational and cultural activities, (b) recreational activities, and (c) preventive social activities."

In the last paragraph of his report, before plunging into problems purely local, Dr. Garber makes a final plea for the cause of education in time of war.

"There is always a temptation in periods of stress toward practicing a short-sighted economy. This in school work is apt to take one or both of the forms of curtailing in time or curtailing in money. Parental selfishness and greed and the readiness with which child labor is sometimes exploited by employers are apt to infringe on the right of the child to a full education. The lack of vision on the part of taxpayers which leads them to withhold adequate funds for the fullest possible opportunities for their children is a fundamental mistake. Education is an investment both for the parent and the state. The adequacy of its returns is easily seen."

## HOME ECONOMICS IN PORTO RICO

Obligation to Make Use of Result of Study in War Times Is Impressed on Girl Pupils

By the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico.—Home economics as taught in the public schools in the island, is being put on a war basis. In a special bulletin to the teachers of home economics, recently prepared by Miss Grace Ferguson, supervisor of that work, attention is called to the fact that this study now occupies a more important place in the curriculum than ever before, and the following reasons are given:

"Many men are leaving for the war and it becomes necessary for women to make a living for themselves as well as provide for their families. The woman who is educated along some line of industry will naturally have the advantage over the uneducated one. It has always been the aim of home economics to train each girl so that when she leaves school she can immediately enter upon some money-making occupation. Some girls are sewing, others are embroidering, others are making different classes of eatables for sale. Some girls assist their families by saving the money formerly spent on seamstresses. The time has come when each girl must see for herself whether she is self-sufficient in some line of industry that some one else will pay her money for her efforts. Unless this has been accomplished, a girl leaving the fourth year work in home economics is more or less of a failure."

"The future history of the world seems to depend at the present time upon the food supply, both as to production and use. No class of people have spent more time studying these subjects than the home economics students; therefore, on account of your greater information you shoulder a great amount of responsibility to your family, your neighborhood, and your community, and because of this information now is the time when you will have to assist or join the army of slackers. One of the big problems in Porto Rico is the food question. Are you using your information in your home? Are you teaching your neighbors? If not, why not?"

"Are you using the recipes for starchy vegetables which supply a large per cent of carbohydrates, thereby saving the wheat supply? Are you eating gaudies, frijoles, garbanzos, beans, peas, thereby saving the meat supply? Are you cutting down on the amount of lard used as well as substituting coconut, cacao, etc., thereby saving the fat supply? Are you cutting down on the unnecessary use of dulces, thereby saving sugar for the Allies and the soldiers at the front?"

"Home economics students, because of their training along the lines of sewing, must do their bit toward helping to sew for the soldiers or people left destitute by the war. Because of

their training, they are better fitted to do this than many women in the home, who have never had systematic training. Because of their education, they must assume some responsibility toward people less educated. More is competent than themselves. That is what an education is for."

"In many cases women are being called upon to assume duties previously allotted to men. If you have laid the proper foundation by learning to think rightly upon every occasion, to manage well, to handle every situation successfully, to make no failures in any line of your school and home work, it will be very easy for you to add a little information along new lines of work, and you will not make a failure should you assume the other duties of a man's work. It is thought which counts. We can become enthusiastic and energetic because we have a very great work to accomplish. This work must be done now; therefore, during the rest of the school year let us put forth every effort to do as much good as possible to the community in which we live, as well as make every effort to train each student of home economics, so that, should this be your last year of school, you will be a capable woman, able to take your place among the world's workers."

## AMERICAN NOTES

A New York banker's ample endowment (\$125,000) of a chair in the Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan, to be filled by a person conversant with the history, diplomacy and constitutional evolution of the United States, is an interesting and significant event. In the early days of the making of the "New Japan" scholars from the United States aided in the instruction of Japanese young men in western thought; and of course during the intervening decades innumerable special commissions of officials from Japan have visited the republic to get light on problems of state. Moreover, hundreds of Japanese students have studied in American colleges and universities, men like Kaneko, Komura and the recently recalled Ambassador Sato. Men of letters like Lafcadio Hearn and artists like Fenollosa also have had formal recognition from imperial educational officials and have been authorized teachers in Japan. But the history, methods and aims of American republicanism have not been part of the Japanese program hitherto. Germany and Great Britain have been the models for such modifications of the older Japanese monarchy as have been deemed best. Can it be that Japan is looking with more favor on republicanism? The donor of this fund named Dr. Inazo Nitobe to be the first occupant of the chair. He has an American wife; he has studied the United States at first hand; and he already has proved by lectures at Harvard that he is intellectually competent for the important duty. He has long been known as a champion of a more democratic political structure for Japan.

Yale University, New Haven, Conn., now has 4533 of its alumni and students in the army and navy, and 1267 of them in governmental and civilian war work. One thousand undergraduates are in training for commissions and 500 of the present senior class are absent in service. Yale's traditions and her habits as a college for rearing a thicket with a fighting spirit and as a haunt for the class of men who have rushed to the Plattsburg camp, help to account for this striking record, admirable from the nation's standpoint and the university's ultimate fame; but giving concern to the university treasurer and the governing board, faced with a large deficit in income. It is quite clear from the facts at Yale, Columbia, Harvard and Princeton that one of the serious by-products of the war is to be forged reconstruction of fiscal policies by the academic world, pending adjustments that will come with peace. The state universities will feel the pinch less, for what they face as servants of the State and what they do as educators of military and civilian volunteers can be made to pay the public treasury. But the "corporation" of the trustees of the University of Chicago, or Leland Stanford Junior University, have no such resource, and are assigned there by the nation than it has students who matriculated in the usual way and who are taking the usual courses in the college or the post-graduate school. It is a free-will offering, and no pay will ever be asked for it, or taken if proffered. But the burden it will throw on alumni and friends of the institution is not to be ignored.

That the dean of Simmons College, Boston, Miss Sarah Arnold, has gone on to Washington to aid Mr. Hoover in his food conservation program, is due to the fine record she has made in Massachusetts working under Food Administrator Endicott. The founders of Simmons College build better than they knew when they created the school for practical training of women that has steadily drawn girls to it from all parts of the United States; and it is not surprising that its dean, who, to administrative ability adds unusual gifts as a speaker, should be called to Washington to aid the Food Administration in carrying out its plans for enlisting thousands of upper class students in women's colleges next summer in the food conservation and food rationing campaign. Vassar, of the older eastern colleges, is already fully committed to the service and is carrying it on now along with the regular work. Others will follow. The educated women of the colleges can hardly afford to let the students of the men's colleges surpass them.

The wearing away of never so curiously devised parts of mental machinery such as locative cases, the substitution of analytical forms such as have rendered obsolete an optative mood, are familiar processes. These are closer adjustments, a more economical use of means already in hand. The fullest vocabulary is subject to the same law. Little help to better the situation comes from resolutions, even those of sound learning or sensitive society. Time alone, dealing first with the dullness of the young or the new-comer, has presently the ignorant in the majority; but strangely while we add, his tooth is ever gnawing. He will certainly bite, but none the faster for our impatience. Whether we approve or not, tea is no longer 'tay,' music is no less heavenly a maid for losing the penman's flourish of a terminal k. But let the reformers, ever the economical spelling enthusiasts, beware! Proving that we do not chew enough, that we have too many buttons on our clothes, that we breathe carelessly, all this is easy but vexatious; it is too reasonable.

## AN EDUCATIONAL CAUSERIE

Experience in social relations teaches the same lesson. We start, beggars all, and do not cease appealing for mere gifts till we have been instructed in the pleasure of exchange of services and the school of justice opens for life for us. The temptation of still trying to get something for nothing, or for a thank you, is powerful and we make hidden offers to what we are pleased to term fate. Before we have learned in the great book the chapter "On Luck," we assign too great or too little importance to circumstance. The frank will to return, after the little self-deception, was at the turning point in the story of the far journey. It is a distinct advantage to come back from such extravagance empty-handed; the memory punishes enough. Contrariwise, how many of us have to drag along with us the wreckage of the ill-judged venture! Think of your mental freight in the useless books your library retains, mere promises to pay, if you invest 10 minutes a day. When conscience has triumphed and, seeing ourselves as we are, we have forgiven the book-agent, we revert to the old friends, the few single volumes.

No one but a schoolchild would congratulate a Central-African on his inability to count beyond ten; it is the involuntary nature of this limitation that moves adults to pity. The poverty that we choose is the only good kind. This difference is life-wide that separates being little children from being as little children.

The recovery of simplicity is in no field more strenuous than in that of our inmost feelings, aesthetic or religious. The wonder-working Greeks had no such trouble, they discovered; and if their concrete embodiments in the fine arts are unsurpassed, is it not because, on one side, of the open secret: Nothing too much; and on the other, that they knew the supremacy of the simple? For what is a perfect portrait, to take a parallel modern instance, but an abstraction, a delineation and a picture of the most valuable elements, not at all a striving for a realistic totality?

If the religion of the ancients went into atheistic bankruptcy, there was still an indestructible residuum of belief in one chief deity; but Christianity came and explained the world, and henceforth the truth of singleness could not be lost. Poor humanity, however, immediately resumed its labor of developing the complex; the reformer, the conservative, took up his task forever odious to the sluggish majority, and history continues to be the sad record of new entanglements, fresh Gordian knots that bind to new slavery and fresh Alexanders whose swords do not wait upon logic.

Human faculties have had no freer scope than that afforded in the origin and development of the means of communicating thought. Speech in the primal jungle may have been analogous to that among the jungle-folk of today, if we follow the current methods of archaeological research. When we have come down to the time of recorded language, we are met to our surprise with evidence not of simplicity but of great complexity. Vedic grammar is of Himalayan difficulty; those who have baled on to its altitudes in university days know this. Such a collection of verbal instruments would seem at first sight to promise great results, to correspond to the needs of mighty intellects. The literature which has survived is not held to warrant such a conclusion. What was accomplished with distinction by these gifted members of our own stock was the forging of a marvelous set of instruments. If we of later European days have not the same grammatical wealth but have gone on uniformly to eliminate forms, our true riches of expression have grown constantly with our growth in civilization. The law of simplification operates irresistibly; the addition to vocabulary is an external matter and has no more to do with our capacity to use than the ownership of an unabridged dictionary has to do with our style. As long as we are unable to add a cubit to our stature, the collectors of a million words may be left to their pastime.

The wearing away of never so curiously devised parts of mental machinery such as locative cases, the substitution of analytical forms such as have rendered obsolete an optative mood, are familiar processes. These are closer adjustments, a more economical use of means already in hand. The fullest vocabulary is subject to the same law. Little help to better the situation comes from resolutions, even those of sound learning or sensitive society. Time alone, dealing first with the dullness of the young or the new-comer, has presently the ignorant in the majority; but strangely while we add, his tooth is ever gnawing. He will certainly bite, but none the faster for our impatience. Whether we approve or not, tea is no longer 'tay,' music is no less heavenly a maid for losing the penman's flourish of a terminal k. But let the reformers, ever the economical spelling enthusiasts, beware! Proving that we do not chew enough, that we have too many buttons on our clothes, that we breathe carelessly, all this is easy but vexatious; it is too reasonable.

## NIGHT CLASSES IN ENGINEERING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Night classes in engineering work have been started in this city by the University of Arkansas. Work is offered in steam engines, boilers, internal combustion engines, mechanical drawing, elementary mechanics, dynamo and electrical machinery and wireless telegraphy.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Quietness and Confidence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IT IS not uncommon to hear it remarked that those who have taken up the study of Christian Science have attained to a comparative measure of calmness of temperament. The remark is justified, because it is quite impossible for any man to become acquainted with the truths which Christian Science reveals without gaining self-control, self-control which must be evidenced in a calmer demeanor and a more equable bearing toward his fellow men.

Quietness and confidence were exemplified to an extraordinary degree in Christ Jesus. Was such magnanimity ever excelled as that displayed on the occasion of his trial before Pilate, or when he bore the brunt of human hatred on Calvary? There is an explanation of his heroism; and it lies in the simple fact that Jesus knew that Life, Truth, and Love are indestructible, that the evil beliefs of men are unreal because they are no part of the divine Mind. The burden, to human sense, may have been immense, but Jesus was able to sustain it by his understanding of God; and this spiritual understanding enabled him to prove for all time that reality, or the true consciousness of being, could not be destroyed.

Christian Science interprets the Mind of Christ to this age and to all succeeding ages. Christian Science does not claim to have originated anything, but to have revealed that which has always been. That is exactly what Christ Jesus did. His whole endeavor was to make known the absolute truth. Hence there is perfect agreement between his teachings and Christian Science. It is identical with Jesus' teaching in proclaiming the allness of God, and insisting that it is necessary for a man to place his reliance on Spirit, and not on so-called matter, in order to enter into the peace and restfulness after which the nations sigh.

In Isaiah the prophet writes: "For

thus saith the Lord God, the Holy One of Israel; In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength; and ye would not. But ye said, No; for we will flee upon horses." Here are contrasted spiritual understanding and material sense, the one bringing strength, quietly and confidently, the other seeking refuge in the fleeting and temporal.

On page 368 of Science and Health is given the explanation of the confidence which Christian Science inspires. There Mrs. Eddy writes: "The confidence inspired by Science lies in the fact that Truth is real and error is unreal." How great the fact is the world is only as yet faintly discerning. But there it is, "Truth is real and error is unreal." And what are Truth and error? Truth is God, reality, good. Error is false belief. Error is the belief that God is not infinite, that matter or evil is real. Christian Science teaches that there is no reality whatsoever in so-called matter or evil; and that the lie which says there is reality in matter or evil is deceiving mankind, producing disease and perpetrating every atrocity with which the human race is afflicted. There is a perfectly clear issue here; and Christian Science places it squarely before the world; "Truth is real and error is unreal."

It will not do to brush aside the issue by saying it is purely theoretical. That is just what it is not. Christian Science teaches how every man can prove the truth to be true for himself. How should he begin? He might commence with the problem of the temptation to sin. As Christian Science declares, evil is unreal because God is infinite good. Now, what ought one to do who has begun to perceive this truth? Obviously he ought to strive earnestly to realize that since the opposite of good does not exist, evil, having no real existence, either as a claim of pleasure or pain in

matter, has no power to harm or even to influence.

The practice of Christian Science can be extended to sickness. Here again it has to be understood that "Truth is real and error is unreal." Disease is error; therefore disease is unreal. Disease never originated in divine Mind, never was caused by God; therefore it is false belief, without entity or identity. It is an illusion of the so-called human mind. As the truth is grasped by a sick person that he is being wholly deceived by material sense, that he is the victim of the lie that good is limited, he begins to awaken to the fact that true consciousness is cognizant only of what God knows, and that harmony or health is the divine right of man. Sickness is destroyed as false belief is displaced by the truth.

The process by which men become convinced of the allness of God is called prayer, and the word treatment is common in Christian Science practice. And what, more particularly, is prayer or Christian Science treatment? It is communion with God, or Truth. It is the argument of the truth against the errors of material sense. He who prays aright declares the truth until he realizes that Truth alone is real; and, as he does so, he loses the false belief that there is anything in existence other than Truth; and the loss of the false belief is the healing of inharmoniousness, whether it be called disease or sin. "In order to pray aright," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 15 of Science and Health, "we must enter into the closet and shut the door. We must close the lips and silence the material senses. In the quiet sanctuary of earnest longings, we must deny sin and plead God's allness." It is material sense that is the cause of all the trials of human existence; and this false sense must be destroyed by pleading God's allness. In no other way can "quietness and confidence" become the constant companions of men.

## Zimbabwe

acropolis of a city which lay between it and the mountain range. The city has vanished, but as about sunset we walked by a wild and beautiful mountain way from the Dutch Mission of Morgenster, we saw below us a large regular ellipse, dark on the golden floor of the valley. This was the temple of the city whose name has also perished.

"There in the early morning we made our pilgrimage. The mountains wore the dewy transparency of the hour, and as we walked along the track in the trail, fresh shadow of the seven-foot grass, we felt as though a favorite dream of childhood had been realized—that we had suddenly shrunk to the stature of elves and entered the new world of tiny creatures. But through the grass from time to time we had glimpses of the dark trees and darker walls of the temple inclosure. Exaggerated language has been used about the ruins. 'Imposing' and 'majestic' are not words to be applied to walls and towers of which the highest are no higher than thirty-five feet. There is nothing to be even distantly compared to the giant ruins of Karak or the graceful temples of Philæ. But strange it is and appealing to the imagination, this labyrinth of buildings to which the clue has been for ages lost—these relics of an ordered state in a country so long given over to the wild monotony of savagery."

"Mr. Hall (the Rhodesian archaeologist) tells us that the plan of the whole elliptical building resembles that of a temple near Marob, in Southern Arabia, which is believed to have been built by Bilkis, Queen of Sheba, and was certainly dedicated to the goddess Almaquah, at once the planet Venus and the Venus of the Phœnicians. At Groote Schur and in the Bulawayo Museum are soapstone beams found at Zimbabwe, carved with a conventional bird, either hawk or vulture, the emblem of the goddess; or, as Mr. MacIver suggests, the sacred animal of the tribe. No other carvings of any kind have been found, except—and these in considerable numbers—small emblems of nature worship in soapstone and other materials. Some of these are marked with the rosette, which was the Phœnician conventional representation of the sun. From this great temple a paved way between walls, now at least not very different in aspect from some of the old causeways of rural England, led to a narrow entrance between bowlders and a flight of steps by which the acropolis was ascended."

"It was near sunset before our investigations—laborious, if superficial—were ended. We watched from the acropolis the sun go down over the plain, the tree-peaked kopje, and the mountain range between us and Victoria. Above the labyrinthine passages, at the edge of great balanced masses of stone, clung leafless trees covered with scarlet blossoms, that burned like fire in the light of the fiery sun. Through the pattern of these blossoming boughs, the valley grasses—higher, more feathery, and deeply colored here than elsewhere—seemed wrought by the gnomes of very gold. For surely it is they whose fantastic spires and castles and pylons are reared upon the neighboring mountains. Blue, incredibly blue, are the shadows among them on the bare bright granite of the heights. As once these guano-fortresses towered over a living city, now they tower over dark patches among the gold. For not only is there under the temple inclosure, with the deep green of its foliage and the brown of its walls, but dotted everywhere, even on the mountain-

side, are small heaps of hewn stones and fragments of walls. They lead the eye away where the narrowing valley runs southeast to Little Zimbabwe. The ruins of the city stretch about three-quarters of a mile, and some of the houses must have been those of comparatively wealthy men. They have cemented floors; in one place there are cemented steps leading to a dwelling, and there are walls with a dado of cement upon the stone."

## SCIENCE and HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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## Lord Howe's Headquarters, New York

The names of Nathan Hale and John André are inseparably associated in the history of the American Revolution, and by one of those rare coincidences which seem more like fiction than stern fact, the names of both these gallant gentlemen are written in the history of Lord Howe's New York headquarters in 1776. The Beekman mansion on the East River was built in 1763 by a descendant of William Beekman, who came from Holland in 1647 in Governor Stuyvesant's company. James Beekman was a sterling American patriot, who deemed it wise to take his family up the Hudson to escape when the British army approached his suburban home, and Lord Howe selected for his residence the attractive, richly furnished house set in its park-like grounds, which was thus abandoned. Among the treasures of plate and china in the house, a tall

vase and two beakers of Hizen ware were all that were left behind by the soldiers, and these are still in the possession of the Beekman family.

To this headquarters Nathan Hale was brought for his brief trial and brief respite, but did not enter the house, appearing before Lord Howe in a greenhouse on the estate, and

spending the night there, in the custody of a guard. There he openly avowed his mission, and his dove of country, proudly disowning the name of traitor when it was applied to him. "I have never acknowledged George III to be my king."

Washington had called for a volunteer of "unfailing courage, keen intel-

lect, ready tact and a good draftsman"; and as Lord Howe scanned the skillful plans and Latin notes which so well described his carefully erected fortifications, and observed the prisoner's intrepid bearing, he perceived what the worth of this youth would be to him. But Hale spurned the offer of pardon and honors if he would join the King's army. He was not a turncoat, if he had donned the disguise of a spy. "I wish to be useful," he had said.

"If the exigencies of my country demand a peculiar service, its claims to the performance of that service are imperative." And now he merely expressed his sorrow that he had not been able to deliver the information.

Four years afterward Major André slept one night in the house, in the room at the head of the broad staircase, and in the morning went out upon his fateful mission.

The greenhouse was demolished in 1852, when streets were opened through the estate. The house itself, standing just west of First Avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, was left to degenerate into tenements of a squalid type, and in 1874 was torn down. A grammar school now occupies the site.

## Culture

Culture is not so much something we have as it is something we have absorbed, and that has become a part of us. It is a state rather than a possession.—Frederic R. Marvin.

## The Coming of the King

Britons and French with hearts and hands!  
Knit ye the league of the neighbor lands!  
Doubts and fears to the winds be hurled!  
Freedom and friendship win the world!

We have conquered each other enough to prove

That that which must conquer at last is Love;

For a loveless man is a lifeless clod,  
And the spirit of love is a spark from God:

O Love-star, rise in the night, we pray,  
And lead, lead on to diviner day.

The nations have heard, they have heard a call;  
The voice was the voice of the Lord of all;

His mold is ready, his furnace hot,  
He hath men's hearts in the smelting-pot!

For a time is coming—ah, let it come!

When the tiger in man shall be quelled and dumb;  
When the shuttle of death shall ply no more.

'Twixt the hands of the weaver whose warp is war,

And envy and hate no more have sway,  
For the former things have passed away.

But what of the word our ears once heard

That or ever the ages cease,  
King Arthur himself should homage pay

To a mightier one of wider sway  
Whom North, South, East, and West obey.

Lower and Lord of peace?  
O winds be whist! O waters dumb!

The King is coming! The King is come!

—Louis N. Parker.

## Reserved for the Perfect

He has a right to grumble who is perfect in all things.—E. J. Chandon.

## The Round-Faced Man in Black

My father was a Dissenting Minister, at Wem, in Shropshire; and in the year 1798 (the figures that compose the date are to me like the "dreaded name of Demogorgon") Mr. Coleridge came to Shrewsbury, to succeed Mr. Rowe in the spiritual charge of a Unitarian congregation there. He did not come till late on the Saturday afternoon before he was to preach; and Mr. Rowe, who himself went down to the coach, in a state of anxiety and expectation, to look for the arrival of his successor, could find no one at all answering the description but a round-faced man, in a short black coat (like a shooting-jacket) which hardly seemed to have been made for him, but who seemed to be talking at a great rate to his fellow passengers. Mr. Rowe has scarce returned to give an account of his disappointment, when the round-faced man in black entered, and dissipated all doubts on the subject by beginning to talk. He did not cease while he stayed; nor has he since, that I know of. He held the good town of Shrewsbury in delightful suspense for three weeks that he remained there,

"fluttering the proud Salopians, like an eagle in a dove-cote"; and the Welch mountains that skirt the horizon with their tempestuous confusion, agree to have heard no such mystic sounds since the days of

"High-born Hoel's harp or soft Llewellyn's lay."

As we passed along between Wem and Shrewsbury, and I eyed their blue tops seen through the wintry branches, or the red rustling leaves of the sturdy oak trees by the roadside, a sound was in my ears as of a Syren's song; I was stunned, startled with it, as from deep sleep; but I had no notion then that I should ever be able to express my admiration to others in motley imagery or quaint allusion.

That my understanding also did not remain dumb and brutish, or at length found a language to express itself, I owe to Coleridge.

Coleridge had agreed to come over and see my father, according to the courtesy of the country, as Mr. Rowe's probable successor; but in the meantime, I had gone to hear him preach the Sunday after his arrival. . . .

I could not have been more delighted if I had heard the music of the spheres. Poetry and philosophy had met together. Truth and Genius had embraced, under the eye and with the sanction of Religion. This was even beyond my hopes. . . . On the Tuesday following, the half-inspired speaker came. I was called down into the room where he was, and went half-hoping, half-afraid.

No two individuals were ever more unlike than were the host and his guest. A poet was to my father a sort of nondescript; yet whatever added grace to the Unitarian cause was to him welcome. He could hardly have been more surprised or pleased, if our visitor had worn wings. Indeed, his thoughts had wings, and as the silken sounds rustled round our little wainscoted parlor, my father threw back his spectacles over his forehead, his white hair mixing with its sanguine hue; and a smile of delight beamed across his rugged, cordial face, to think that Truth had found a new ally in Fancy! Besides, Coleridge seemed to take considerable notice of me, and that of itself was enough. He talked very familiarly, but agree-

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, FEB. 7, 1918

## EDITORIALS

### The Atheism of Selfishness

A POWERFULLY organized campaign is being carried on at the present moment, in Washington, for the purpose of reorganizing the administration of the war on a different basis. Now, although the word efficiency has become positively suspect in these days, as a term for doing everything according to the laws of most approved routine, and with every spark of originality or insight eliminated, with, as Andrea might have said, all the play, the insight and the stretch—out of it, out of it! Still, efficiency, when properly controlled, is unquestionably a necessity of government of every description. At the same time, efficiency is not going to win the war. If efficiency could have won the war, it would have been won long ago by Germany, for efficiency has been carried in Germany to the nth. The German military machine, the German political machine, and the German commercial machine represent probably the highest degree of efficiency ever attained. But what is missing in it is the very thing which has prevented Germany from winning, and which is ultimately going to cause her to lose, and that is, the power of imagination. Imagination, as a thing absolutely untutored, as the expression of sensuous thinking run riot, is, of course, a thing of no moment at all. It builds "Châteaux en Espagne," inhabits "Castles of Indolence," turns down the street of "By and By," and follows every will-o'-the-wisp which comes its way, and yet without it the human mind becomes a machine, which eventually runs down or gets out of order. When, however, imagination is properly controlled, it leads men to a realization of the greater morality which, after all, is a stage on the road to scientific or spiritual thinking.

Now, there never was a time when such thinking was more necessary to humanity than it is today, and it is the existence of this power of imagination in the allied nations which has prevented them from being crushed under the wheels of the car of the German military juggernaut. Its possession enabled them to discount, in the early days of the war, the efficiency of the German effort, and as time went on and the true meaning of the struggle they were engaged in began to be revealed, it became a quality of the human thought which helped them to see more clearly the demands which were being made upon them, and so to become soldiers not merely of a great military machine, but of Principle. In passing through this change, however, they discovered some of the qualities that were requisite in the new army. So that, just as Cromwell told Parliament that an army of revolution, an army for the betterment of mankind, could not possibly be formed out of tapsters and loafers, but must be recruited from men of a higher nature, so the allied forces began to realize that hidebound efficiency could only be overcome by imagination, that is to say, by the ability to think in more metaphysical terms, and that in this more metaphysical thinking selfishness was to be more powerful than batteries and high explosives.

Still, it is not only in the trenches that unselfishness has got to play its part. It is in the effort of the civilian population of the allied countries to do their work in supporting the trenches. So long as capital and labor at home are engaged in a struggle for profit, it will be as though officers and men at the front were bargaining for better pay in the face of the enemy. And yet this is exactly what does happen, in effect, when capital puts its machinery out of gear in order to discourage national control of industries vital to the prosecution of the war, or when labor strikes, at what it considers a critical moment in production, for a share of the profits higher than it is entitled to. Both these things have happened in the United States since the war began. But the President, looking back over the past, and surveying the field with the coup d'oeil of the political commander, has declared that the trouble has, on the whole, been with the employer rather than with the employed.

This does not mean that there has not been any trouble in the political camp, and that the whole race of politicians has been represented by nothing save the ideal of a good man struggling with adversity. On the contrary, the politicians have been among the worst of the offenders. The politicians have not been able to deal successfully with the difficulties because they have so often been so limited in their own vision, or so governed by their own interests. It is, for instance, not only the lumber men, either in the camps or in the offices, not only the railway men, whether along the permanent ways or on the governing boards, not only the shipping men, in the persons of the draftsmen, shipwrights, or stevedores, who have been to blame, it is the politicians who have had to deal with all of these, and who have dealt with them all, meeting often selfishness with selfishness, and ignorance with ignorance. The streets of Washington, in short, have been crowded with profiteers, and they have by no means gone empty away.

Now, if the United States is to play the part designed for it in the great struggle, it must firmly and finally put away its selfishness. It must exert its imagination, if its understanding of Principle is not sufficiently developed, to realize the greatness of the task before it, and the glory of the achievement. Men must get away from contemplating what they are going to get out of it, and substitute for such a mental attitude one of wondering what they are to be permitted to sacrifice for it. This will be the earnest perception of what the war really means. For men are rarely ready to make true sacrifices until they see away from themselves, and see that it is not themselves, that is humanly speaking, but that it is "that not themselves," which, as Matthew Arnold has insisted, "maketh for righteousness." It is not much to be wondered at, then, that Mr. Zangwill, in a hurry one day to be angry, declared that selfishness was the only atheism.

### The British Empire and Conscription

AS THE war proceeds, radical changes are taking place in opinions that had long been crystallized into proverbs. The question of conscription within the British Empire furnishes a typical example of this mutation. When the war broke out, and the world witnessed the magnificent rally to the colors of millions of volunteers in the Mother Country and overseas, one heard a great deal of the familiar saw that one volunteer was as good as two pressed men. Voluntaryism had been for ages symbolic of British liberties and a canon of British military history, and in the early days of the war it no doubt had precisely the effect claimed for it. It inspired and comforted the sorely pressed, invaded nations of the Continent, which were fighting for their existence. But the Empire soon learned that an impeccable ideal may very easily be misapplied. In other words, voluntaryism, as applied to a war of such magnitude, was out of place in that it did not produce the man-power in the field compatible with the Empire's safety. A mental revision ensued. The Mother Country, to her glory be it said, set the example to her daughters by adopting conscription, with the exception of Ireland, and today has ranged on her side New Zealand and Canada, while Australia has twice put the vital question to the test of the referendum; and there is not the slightest doubt that the majority of the leading men in the antipodean Commonwealth favor compulsory military service. Looked at on the broadest lines, namely, as an Anglo-Saxon question, the adoption of conscription by the United States, soon after it entered the war, not only shows that there is a preponderating opinion in favor of conscription, among the English-speaking peoples, but that conscription is no longer considered incompatible with democracy.

The fact is, however, that the change which has taken place is not so much in men's attitude toward conscription as in their conception of its real significance. People had been bearing in mind military conscription, and did not see clearly, as they do now, that, to quote a Conservative London daily, "voluntary recruiting is an anarchical system," a system of pretense which must give way to a system of reality. What they see clearly also, is that conscription, in its essence, means a form of universal national service both in peace and war, the only form by which modern nations can hope successfully to defend their legitimate existence. Consistently and fairly applied, it is a measure for conscripting patriotism that it may give of every form of service to further the just interests of the state. All this is embodied in the fundamental axiom "equality of service," whether of man or woman, laborer or soldier, farmer or clerk, manufacturer or professional.

The British Empire appears today to have reached the stage in which it sees, in common with the United States, that the soldier represents merely one part, though the most important, momentarily, of the great question of equal service. The organization of man-power is, primarily, not one of getting soldiers, but of organizing, from top to bottom throughout, a nation for defensive and progressive needs. That the Empire is not unanimous about conscription for the trenches may be only a temporary phase due to local conditions. That it is unanimous about the conscription of each unit in the separate states for the common service of the Empire is certain. And what really does matter is that the full resources of the Empire are being splendidly and generously organized in every quarter where the British race has settled. That the need of this common action has not been recognized to anything like the extent it is just now, is merely to admit that the Empire has never been an organic whole. But, for the moment, unity of service throughout the Empire is essentially its answer to the challenge of Pan-Germanism and Weltmacht.

### Argentina Dissatisfied With Herself

SOMETHING of the state of public opinion in Argentina may be imagined by the citizen of the United States who recalls the feeling, suppressed but intense, which prevailed in his own country during the early months and years of the war, when one outrage upon its flag, its pride, and its honor was heaped upon another by Germany, and "nothing was done at Washington." Except that, while in the United States the President only seemingly refused to be moved by public sentiment, in Argentina the President is deliberately going counter to the wishes of his country, the cases are very much alike. The United States was far from being satisfied with itself while it was proclaiming and maintaining neutrality; it was not enjoying the immunity which neutrality should have brought it, or the commerce resulting from it; it was not pleased that it might be a mere onlooker, receiving and forgetting an occasional insulting blow, while its friends and natural allies were exhausting themselves in fighting its battles as well as their own.

As the United States could, so Argentina can keep out of the war, if only it is willing to pay the price. Not now, not for years, perhaps not for decades, if Germany should win, need Argentina fear war from that quarter being thrust upon it. The time might be remote when Germany, in the most favorable circumstances, would undertake to attack Argentina on Argentinean soil. Regarding the matter in this light, Argentina might very well argue that the quarrel is not one in which it is directly concerned, but, in all the years to come, it could never look a self-respecting nation in the face when offering this excuse for keeping out of a contest in which the very idea on which its government is founded was at stake.

Argentina has protested against the latest outrage on its flag, its pride, and its honor, and has gone so far as to recall its military attachés from Berlin and Vienna to emphasize its displeasure over the wanton sinking of the Ministro Irriendo, but the resolution of Congress declaring war existent between Argentina and Germany is still held up by President Irigoyen, while Argentineans who think more of their country's good name than of its commerce, more of the Republic's dignity than of dishonorable tranquility, walk the streets of Buenos Aires with bowed heads.

This cannot, of course, last much longer. It may not last any longer than it shall take Dr. Romulo S. Naon, Argentinean Ambassador to Washington, now on his way

to Buenos Aires, to tell his Government how the United States feels about its weak, vacillating, and disappointing attitude, or, in the event of the failure of his mission, to place his resignation in President Irigoyen's hands.

Argentina has been heading toward a political upheaval for some time past; it looks very much as if the arrival of Dr. Naon would precipitate the long-threatened crisis.

### The Southern Indians

STUDENTS of American history, as well as all of those interested in the past, present, and future of the American Indian, will be pleased to learn that Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has been persistent in his efforts to ameliorate and improve the condition of the red man, and who has been successful, generally speaking, is about to turn his attention to the long neglected southern Indians, particularly the Seminoles and Choctaws. While both of these groups have long been represented among the civilized tribes, a large remnant of each has been, so to speak, outside the pale since Jackson's celebrated raid against the Seminoles, in 1818. Before that time the Seminoles were all up in arms, against the constituted white authorities, whatever the government might be. They rose against the Spaniards; they proved an obstacle to colonization under French occupation, and they carried on a series of costly wars against the United States between 1835 and 1842.

Their leader, Osceola, although one of the bitterest foes the white man ever encountered in North America, is remembered with admiration and respect for his qualities as a warrior and his remarkable integrity and independence of character. When the Seminoles lost him they lost a leader whom they could not replace; the tribe, as such, was subdued, a large part of it being sent to reservations in the then Indian Territory, and nearly 400 of its members escaping to the Everglades, where they have subsisted on fish, game, and the products of a crude system of agriculture ever since. The Choctaws, who, like the Seminoles, are of the Muskogean family or nation, are a rebellious tribe. They, too, have been divided, some mingling with the civilized tribes of the former Indian Territory, some forming "towns" in portions of Louisiana and northwestern Florida. In common with other southern Indians, including the Seminoles, they have long seen the futility of rising in arms against the whites, but, nevertheless, they have never wholly accepted the situation, and have never encouraged the missionary or the school teacher.

Preliminary to going among them himself, Commissioner Sells has chosen as an advance courier Frank E. Brandon, an educated Indian who has served the Government as a soldier and otherwise, faithfully and intelligently, in the Philippines. In his instructions to Mr. Brandon, the commissioner says: "I am persuaded that sympathy is the first and most important element in our efforts to induce Indians to accept educational and industrial opportunities, and that is particularly true of the Seminoles in Florida. I greatly desire them to realize our interest in their welfare, and I believe that your experience, and the fact that you are an Indian, will enable you to accomplish the betterments necessarily involved in their advancement. For this reason I have requested you to undertake bringing about a cooperative and constructive attitude among these people."

The accomplishment of this task will require, as the commissioner puts it, a display of sympathy warm and deep enough to win the confidence of an extremely sensitive and independent people, but what he has set out to do is not impossible, if he shall succeed in enlisting as his agents men like Mr. Brandon, who feel that sympathy naturally, but who are also possessed of patience, tact, and judgment.

### The London Bus

THE time-honored traditions of the London bus refuse to keep pace with the swift change in mundane affairs. Comparatively speaking, it seems but yesterday when one could clamber perilously to the box-seat of the two-horse bus and "pass the time of day" with the cheery, rubicund driver. Tourists, Americans especially, were confidently assured, by knowing guide-books and wiseacres at home who had tried the trick, that the box-seat was the best vantage ground from which to view London. It required only a little judicious "palm oil" to turn the "whip" into a wonderful "cicerone and friend," who, in the choicest Cockneyese, would point out all the landmarks and regale one with the latest gossip of town. But the era of the high front rail and the cross seats put an end to the old-time familiarity between the driver and the inquisitive passenger. The box-seat grew narrower and narrower, and dropped lower and lower, until one day Jehu and his horses vanished, and there sat, behind the low dashboard of the motor bus, a grim, grimy-handed chauffeur, solitary and monosyllabic. On the step of the bus, however, there still lingered the time-honored conductor whose caustic wit and saucy banter both Punch and Barry Pain have made famous. The omnibus company presently decked him out in uniform. At once he grew supercilious. His cheery call "Benk! Benk! All the wye for a penny!" ceased to tempt the pedestrian to sport a copper for a ride, and when the war broke out he donned the khaki and gallantly gave way to London's latest creation, the girl conductor.

It took some time for the surprised public to accept this startling innovation. She was a neat, trim young person, in short-skirted uniform, peaked cap, and leggings. The ticket puncher was swung over her shoulder like a bandoleer, and she punched the tickets for her "fares" in a manner altogether businesslike and methodical. She was proof against all the badinage of the sidewalk, and soon proved herself equal to every occasion. She could haul in passengers running alongside the moving bus with easy dexterity; she could push ladies up the narrow steps to the top without turning a hair, and her minatory reminder, "Full up on top!" recalcitrant "fares" learned to obey implicitly. Amid the protean life of London in war time she still holds her own.

Her masculine predecessor is only one of the London

bus's contributions to the war. In the growing dearth of taxis, the bus has good-naturedly stretched its capacities to the utmost. It allows passengers, in defiance of ante-bellum rules, to crowd its narrow aisle and cling to the straps. It works overtime ungrudgingly, and picks its way through the dark streets with unerring precision. It bravely faces the peril of air raids, and is not only always on hand to give crowds of sight-seeing Tommies a friendly lift, but it was one of the first to volunteer for the front. Regardless of the incongruity of its route signs and its familiar placards, advertising Jones' soap or Smith's play, it hurries whole battalions and brigades through French lanes and over shell-riven terrain to trenches or billets. The Tommies clamber into it like schoolboys, and receive it with shouts of laughter. "This way for Tooting Common and Wormwood Scrubs!" "Elephant and Castle, ma'am? Next bus behind!" "Old tight on top!" "No change for Berlin!" The old London crier, with many more of an improvised order, resound oddly along the roads of Flanders and Northern France, and bring many a home pang to the warriors from "Blighty."

Truly the London bus is doing its bit for the war. One wonders what drastic changes are yet in store for it with the coming of peace.

### Notes and Comments

IN SPITE of the fine feeling of enthusiasm for the allied cause which it shows, one cannot but be sorry that Siam should have decided to discard her own splendidly original flag, showing a white elephant on a red field, for a tricolor resembling that of the great Entente Powers of the West. Siam sees in the red, white, and blue flag the colors which throughout the world stand "as a rallying sign against barbarism." It is quite interesting to find that red, white, and blue do as a matter of fact figure in the national flags of Britain, France, the United States, Russia, Serbia, Cuba, Panama, Costa Rica, Paraguay, and Liberia. And now Siam must be added, if it is really quite true that the white elephant is doomed.

THE 20,000 "Four-Minute Men," comprising the volunteer force of spokesmen for the United States Government in places of public assemblage, are officially warned against allowing hatred to enter into their talks. The Government is desirous of having itself represented by men who will confine themselves to conservative and strictly truthful statements. It will be permissible for the "Four-Minute Men" to point out, by means of innumerable illustrations at hand, what would be the consequences to civilization of a German triumph, but they are expected to do this without exaggeration, heat, or rancor. In other words, it is evidently the intention of the Government that the reason, not the passions, of the people shall be appealed to in this propaganda on behalf of democracy and victory.

THERE are, of course, anecdotes about General Pershing going about, all of them to his credit, it need hardly be said. But this is one which General Pershing himself is fond of telling, and it is always much relished by his hearers. It happened when the general was on the Mexican border. A regiment was marching by when it met a small, ragged, Irish boy holding tight to a donkey, which had become fractious owing to the noise of the regimental band. It was all his small master could do to hold him. As the men swung by somebody in the ranks called out: "Say, kid, what are you holding your little brother so tight for?" "Because," replied this Irish lad, "he sees you guys, and I'm afraid he might enlist."

A PERSON with a political vision which takes in comprehensively the attitude of the Democratic and Republican parties of the United States toward equal suffrage, and, remembering that a popular symbol of the former organization is the donkey and of the latter the elephant, has addressed the following inspiring quatrain to Miss Alice Stone Blackwell:

Oh, Alice dear, and did you hear  
The women soon will vote,  
For the elephant and the donkey both  
Refuse to be the goat.

There could hardly be a more intelligent analysis of the situation.

THE arrest at Niederlahnstein, Prussia, of the artist who designed a paper fifty-pfennig piece, or what would be called a "shin plaster" in the United States, ornamenting the border of his sketch in one place with a drawing of a ham, bearing the microscopic inscription "A tender memory and a fond hope," and in another with a bunch of turnips inscribed "This is how Germans live," reveals the encouraging fact that Kultur has not quenched the last spark of humor in the fatherland. The charge brought against this artist is that he has held the German nation up to ridicule. Of course, he has done nothing of the kind. He has only contributed his bit toward the ultimate extinction of what is known as the German imperialistic government.

THE saying that, in the United States, it is usually a matter of only a few generations from shirtsleeves to shirtsleeves may not always find confirmation in actual experience. A number of instances will occur to those persons ordinarily informed regarding such matters which might serve to upset the theory that democracy is not conducive to the continuation of family prestige, socially, politically, or otherwise. But now and then something takes place that strengthens the belief that there is more than pure imagination behind the hypothesis. For example, the oldest newsboy in Richmond, Va., is a great-grandson of Patrick Henry. On the other hand, although he is a newsboy, he is evidently a newsboy of superior mental type, for, the other day, he gave to the State of Virginia an inherited bronze bust of his distinguished ancestor, that it might be the more carefully preserved. Patrick Henry would hardly have been ashamed of so thoughtful a great-grandson. He might even have delivered an oration in praise of him.